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REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XX NO. 15– BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

# Drive Against Congressmen In City In Full Swing.

## MASS ARRESTS AND SUMMARY TRIALS.

## Mr. Brelvi Jailed For Two Years

### SEVERAL FLAG PROCESSIONS DISPERSED BY POLICE CHARGES.

### 50 Year Old Parsi Gets Two Years' Hard Labour.

*Mass arrests and summary convictions of Congress workers continued to be a feature of the Ordinance regime in Bombay on Monday*

*The total number of arrests for the day was nearly 50 while convictions exceeded the figures of 40*

*The day's arrests comprised of:—*

*Arrests for leading processions and holding public meetings in the evening. 8*
*Arrests for Salt Satyagraha at Mandvi. 14*
*Arrests for picketing the Mint. 16.*
*Arrests at public meeting at Dadar. 7*
*Other city arrests. 3*

*Mr. S. A. Brelvi and the 50-year old Parsi who had refused to report themselves to the police were jailed for 2 years hard labour. Mr. Brelvi was placed in "B" class.*

**LATHI CHARGE AT MAHIM.**

A lathi charge was resorted to by the Mahim police to disperse a Congress meeting held on Tilak Maidan, Dadar, on Monday morning.

Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar who was let off from the Byculla Jail and then served with a Police order, and Mrs. Annapurnabai Bakre were arrested while addressing the meeting. A volunteer named Vithal Keshav who was carrying a national flag was also apprehended.

**MACHINE GUNS AND SOLDIERS ON MOVE.**

Prior to the meeting about 100 soldiers passed along the Tilak Bridge in lorries carrying three machine guns which created a sensation in the locality and drew large crowds.

After the police had removed the arrested persons, two other volunteers bearing national flags and crying slogans moved through the main streets. Sergeans and police chased the crowds and tried to disperse them by a mild lathi charge. They arrested two volunteers, Narayan Mahadu and Nana Bala Varang, who were leading the procession along with Shankar Kalaivalla and one more man from the crowd. All of them were taken to Mahim police station.

Mrs. Vengsarkar was the vice-president of the "G Ward" Congress Committee, and also a Desh Sevika.

**DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR.**

The Governor of Bombay received on Monday morning a deputation from the Welfare League led by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Sir Purshotamdas made a statement presenting the views of the Committee of the League on the present situation, and His Excellency promised full consideration of the representation made.

## "CHRONICLE" EDITOR GETS 2 YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

### *Mr. Brelvi Helps Prosecutor To Explain The Charge.*

**MR. S. A. BRELVI, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday on a charge of disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner requiring him to report himself to the police every day. Mr. Brelvi did not take any part in the proceedings and was unmoved when the sentence was pronounced.**

**Mr. Brelvi, it will be recalled, was included in the first round-up of Congressmen made on January 6. He was detained in the Byculla Jail without a trial for a week and released on Friday evening on Parole. An order was served on him by the Police Commissioner requiring him not to participate in the Civil Disobedience movement and to report himself to the police every day. Mr. Brelvi disobeyed the order but surrendered himself to the Phalton Road Police on Monday from where he was taken to the Esplanade Police Court and charged under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance.**

**FAILED TO REPORT.**

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, in detailing the prosecution case

(Continued On Page 5.)

## *EXPANSION OF CURRENCY.*

### *Government Of India's Explanation.*

### HOPE FOR AUTOMATIC CONTROL OF NOTE ISSUE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

A communique states:—Hitherto seasonal expansion of currency has been effected by loans to the Imperial Bank of India from currency against deposit of inland bills of exchange in paper currency reserve in accordance with Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act.

As the amount of eligible Bills of Exchange held by the Bank at present is insufficient to meet seasonal demand for currency, the Government of India have arranged to make such further loans from currency as may be necessary against deposit in paper currency reserve of the Government of India Rupee Securities purchased temporarily from the Bank.

AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

When the seasonal demand for currency decreases the Bank will repay these loans by repurchasing the Rupee Securities on terms which will have the effect of making the rates of interest on loans against the rupee securities the same as those on loans against Bills of Exchange.

The note-issue will then be controlled automatically as loans are repaid. Expansions of two and half crores against Rupee Securities has been effected in this way on 15th January 1932.—A. P.

## NEW GOVERNORS OF IMPERIAL BANK.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

Following four are appointed Governors of the Imperial Bank of India for a year from 27th January:—Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Sir R. N. Mookerjee and Rao Banadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.—A. P.

## MRS. UMA NEHRU JAILED.

### Ceylonese Barrister Convicted.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 18.

Mrs. Uma Nehru was charged to-day first under section 12 of Instigation Ordinance for instigating tenants in a speech and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

She was further charged under Section 188 I.P.C. for disobeying an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment the sentences to run concurrently.

In the latter case the prosecution adduced evidence to show that a procession in the Civil Lines on 8th instant became disorderly the witnesses being Mr. Bomford, District Magistrate, and Lieutenant Sudher, Commanding detachment in Allahabad Fort. The latter deposed that he was proceeding with his wife in a motor car on Albert Road when a stone struck his wife.

REFUSES TO PLEAD.

Mrs. Nehru refused to plead.

Mr. Alubehari, a barrister from Ceylon and Mr. Sangam Lal were convicted for taking part in a procession in the Civil Line on 9th instant and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default six weeks' further imprisonment. Seventeen others were awarded three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mrs. Nehru and Mr. Alubehari were recommended for 'A' class.

A number of arrests are reported from the villages and there are four arrests in the city.

The situation is well in hand and rents are being realised.—A. P.

## *Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi.*

### BROUGHT TO SABARMATI JAIL.

AHMEDABAD, January 18.

**It is understood that Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Miss Maniben Patel and Miss Mithuben Petit who were sentenced at Surat have been brought to Sabarmati jail.**

RE-ARRESTED.

Police arrested last night Sarabhai Parikh, who had been released on parole. He was required to report himself to the police every day and was arrested for breach of this order.—A.P.

## *Conquest Of Africa's Highest Mountain Peak*

### YOUNG SURREY GIRL SUCCEEDS WHEN MEN RETIRE.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Daresalaam—Young Surrey girl succeeded in climbing alone to within 2,000 feet of the summit of the Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. The male members of party of which she was a member were overcome by mountain sickness at 17,000 feet and had to retire to the nearest rest camp. She is the daughter of W. H. Bingham, retired African businessman.—Reuter.

## 14-YEAR GIRL BREAKS WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 18

Clara Dennis, the fourteen year old swimmer, broke the world's record for 200 metres breast stroke with three minutes eight and 3/5 seconds previous best having been Fraulein Muhes (Germany) 3 minutes 11 and 2/5 seconds made in July 1928. Dennis is certain to go to Los Angeles.—Reuter.

## WALKER CUP.

### Britain Accepts U. S. Challenge

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

All doubts as to British challenge for Walker Cup, which is decided every two years between amateurs of Britain and America and which is now in America's possession were dispelled to-day when Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews accepted America's invitation to play as usual. Francis Ouimet has been appointed captain of the American team.—Reuter.

## OLYMPIC SPRINTS.

### Australia's Chances Improve.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Sydney—Australia's chances in Olympic sprints are improving daily with the form of Carlton who after equalling the world record with nine and twofifths seconds for hundred yards to-day won 220 yards Australian title with 20 and 3/5 seconds equalling American Roland Lockes world record made at Nebraska in 1926.—Reuter.

## RAGE FOR SWEEPSTAKE.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 18

However short of money people may be they cannot resist the appeal of sweepstake according to the organisers of the Irish Grand National sweepstake who finding that money is arriving quicker than ever before have engaged extra staff. They anticipate that total subscriptions will amount to four million sterling.—Reuter.

## Bishop Gore Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Death has occurred of Bishop Gore.—Reuter.

# Police Resort To Firing For Fourth Time On Frontier

## SEQUEL TO ROUNDING UP OF RED SHIRTS

### Total Number Of Casualties Include 15 Killed And 30 Wounded.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 18.

The Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has issued the following:—

"On 16th January, six arrests of Congress leaders were made from Gujrat and Bakhshali villages in North-east Mardan. When these prisoners were being marched off by a Sub-Inspector and a party of 20 police, a large crowd of villagers estimated to be 500 strong collected and attacked the police with the intention of rescuing the prisoners. The Sub-Inspector was dragged off his horse and the police were pelted with stones.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

The police were, therefore, compelled to fire in self-defence, killing one villager and wounding another. The mob then dispersed and the firing ceased as soon as it did so.

The police succeeded in arresting the man who pulled the Sub-Inspector off his horse and brought him and the original six prisoners into Shahbas Garhi. The wounded villager was at once sent to the hospital and the body of the man killed, was handed over to his relations for burial.

TROOPS SENT TO VILLAGES.

A party of police with troops in support visited Gujrat the next day and found the villagers conciliatory and ashamed of their action which was probably due to the exaggerated rumours which had been spread in certain quarters.

FIRING RESORTED TO AT KOHAT.

It may be as well to recapitulate the occasions on which firing has had to be resorted to, since the Congress and the "Red Shirt" Movements were declared unlawful. In Kohat on 26th December, the police opened fire twice, the casualties being 14 killed and 20 wounded.

On 26th December at Tahkal Payan there was firing again, the casualties being one boy slightly wounded. The firing at Gujrat on the 16th was the fourth occasion.—A.P.

## DELHI'S FAIR PICKETERS ARRESTED.

### Shop-Keepers Put Up Shutters.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

A batch consisting of one elderly lady and seven girls of tender age, invaded the Delhi cloth market yesterday and posted themselves in different shops with a view to picketing them. The moment they took up positions the shopkeepers closed the shops and went home.

The police, who simultaneously reached the place, unsuccessfully remonstrated with the picketers to disperse. The picketers were then arrested and brought to the police station where all but their leader were released.

FLAG-HOISTING CEREMONY.

The Flag-hoisting ceremony, which was held yesterday under the auspices of the Jatindra Union (unconnected with the Congress) passed off peacefully, though it attracted large crowds. The police watched the ceremony without interfering with it.

The police raided the Scouts Press premises yesterday, removed the Congress Flag which had been hoisted there and made one arrest.

Mr. Jugalkishore Khanna, Municipal Commissioner, has been nominated the fourth "Dictator" of the local Congress.—A.P.

## Punjab's Second Dictator Arrested.

LAHORE, January 18.

Sardar Mangalsingh, second "Dictator" of the Punjab Congress Committee was arrested early this morning at his residence under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and his residence was searched but nothing incriminating was found.

He was produced before the City Magistrate and remanded till January 25.

He has been sent to the Borstal Jail.—A.P.

## KARACHI DICTATRORS JAILED.

### Mr. Krip Gets 2 Years' Rigorous Imprisonment.

KARACHI, Jan. 18.

Mrs. Krip and Mr. Jamiatrai, the 8th and 7th "Dictators" respectively, were convicted under Section 17-B, Criminal Law Amendment Act, and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each. Ten volunteers were awarded the same sentences under Ordinance No. II.—A.P.

## BENARES CONGRESS CAMP RAIDED.

BENARES, Jan. 18.

The police raided the Congress Camp at Chandauli in Benares district and took possession of it.

The police made a lathi charge to disperse a meeting held to celebrate the "Boycott Day" at Dasaswamedh Ghat. Five persons received injuries.

Thirteen volunteers—10 women and 3 men—were arrested to-day while picketing shops dealing in foreign cloth.—A.P.

## SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S DAUGHTER ARRESTED.

### Picketing In Madras.

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Five Congress volunteers, who picketed foreign cloth shops in Flower Bazaar this evening, were dispersed by the police who used canes instead of lathis.

Miss Ambujammal, daughter of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, was arrested this evening along with three other ladies while picketing.

Four women picketers who were arrested on Saturday were sentenced to-day to six months' simple imprisonment each.—A. P.

## JAMIAT DEPUTATION TO FRONTIER REFUSED PERMISSION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

It is understood that the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has intimated through the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to Mufti Kifayatullah refusing permission to a Jamait-ul-Ullama deputation to visit the Frontier with a view to make enquiries on the present situation there.—A.P.

## "NAVJIVAN" EDITOR JAILED.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

Mr. Raja Rao, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee and five other leaders who were arrested a week ago, were released to-day from the Sabarmati Jail.

Mr. Mohanlal Bhatt, editor, printer and publisher of Mahatma Gandhi's "Nav Jivan" was tried to-day under Section 23 of the Ordinance No. 2 on a charge of inciting the police and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default 3 months' further imprisonment.—A.P.

## MR. RAJA RAO REARRESTED.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

Mr. Raja Rao, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, and other leaders who were released from Sabarmati Jail on parole to-day were rearrested to-night for failing to report themselves at the police station.

Mr. Raja Rao was arrested while he was about to leave for Madras.

The total number of picketers arrested to-day is 26 including 11 women. They were all arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops in Manekchowk.—A. P.

## DR. SATYAPAL ARRESTED.

### For Watching Picketing Of Foreign Shops.

### SEVERAL OTHER LEADERS ALSO ROUNDED UP

ARRESTS AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Jan. 18.

Congressmen started to-day picketing of shops dealing in foreign cloth in Anarkali Bazaar. For a time, the police did not interfere but later 10 volunteers were arrested but 10 more immediately took their places. Most of the shops closed for the day in order to avoid arrests. One shopkeeper is reported to have assaulted a volunteer.

The police also arrested Dr. Satyapal, Congress leader and Mr. Jagatnarain keeper of a Press, while watching the picketing. Earlier, Dr. Gopichand and Mr. Harimohan Chatterjee were arrested under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

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A 4249

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WANTED—A FINANCIER to invest Rs. 2,000/- for the ensuing Ladies' Wrestling Contest. Apply to Box No. 1350, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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3 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, who left their homes to seek adventure. See them TO-DAY at PATHE CINEMA.

### Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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### NOTICE

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT—1888.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sections 21-A (1), 22, 23 and 25 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended up to date I hereby fix the following days for the GENERAL ELECTIONS of Councillors to be held in the year 1932.

1. THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1932.—For the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously for all the Wards.
2. THURSDAY, the 18th February, 1932.—For the Election of Councillors by the Electoral College of the Delegates of Registered Trade Unions in the City.
3. FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1932.—For the Elections to be made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and the Bombay Millowners' Association.
4. SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1932.—For the Election to be made by the Fellows of the University of Bombay.

Printed forms of nomination papers for Elections (1) and (2) above can be obtained free of charge by persons appearing on the respective Electoral Rolls on application at the Electoral Department at any time during office hours within seven days prior to the dates fixed for the elections and up to 4 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the day of those Elections.

The nomination papers for the said two Elections duly filled in should be delivered at the Electoral Department before 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the respective election days as fixed above.

On or before the day fixed for the Ward Elections, viz., THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1932, every candidate for the Elections shall, pursuant to the provisions of Section 26-A of the said Act, deposit or cause to be deposited with the Election Officer, Bombay Municipality, a sum of Rupees Two hundred, in cash or in Government Promissory notes of equal value at the market rate of the day, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such deposit has been duly made.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12th January, 1932.
4242

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, District School Board, Ratnagiri, on a salary of Rs. 250—5—300. Apply to the undersigned with details of Educational qualifications and past services together with copies of testimonials. The applications should reach this Office not later than 5th February 1932.

(Sd.) B. R. NANAL,
President, D.L.B., Ratnagiri.
13-1-'32. 4236

### Public Notices.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

ADVERTISEMENT REGARDING UNIVERSITY TEACHING APPOINTMENTS.

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the University College of Arts and the University College of Science and Technology, Waltair, to be filled with effect from academic year commencing from July, 1932.

HISTORY, ECONOMICS and POLITICS DEPARTMENT:—One Lecturer (should have specialised in European History).

TELUGU DEPARTMENT:—One Lecturer (should have specialised in Grammar).

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT:—One Reader and one Lecturer.

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT:—One Reader and one Lecturer.

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT:—One Professor, One Lecturer.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT:—One Professor. One Lecturer.

2. The scales of salaries are:—
Professor Rs. 800—50/2—1,000.
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Lecturer Rs. 250—10—350.

3. Appointments shall be made on the basis of the applicant's original work and experience in teaching Honours and Post-Graduate classes. Selected candidates shall ordinarily be appointed in the first instance on probation for a term not exceeding three years and shall be eligible for confirmation at the end of the period. Teachers so confirmed shall be eligible to hold their appointments until they are 55 years old. They shall be subject to the provisions in the University Code as regards tenure, salary, Provident Fund, leave and leave allowances, etc., and shall enter into a bond with the University when joining duty.

If suitable candidates for the higher grades are not available appointments will be made in the next lower grade.

4. Applications should contain the following particulars:—

Name in full, age, academic qualifications (state: University examinations, class obtained, date of passing each examination), special qualifications with details of research work already done; experience in teaching B.A. and B.Sc. Pass and Honours courses with copies of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post from Heads of Institutions in which the applicants have served. Other particulars, if any, such as present position and pay. Only copies of testimonials should be sent; originals, if sent, will not be returned. Applicants at present in service should submit their applications through their official superiors. Each applicant should send TWELVE COPIES of his application and testimonials.

Applications should be sent by Registered post addressed to the undersigned by name and superscribed 'Application for University Teachers' Post,' so as to reach him on or before 20th February, 1932.

Appointments will be made finally by the Syndicate and it shall be open to it to appointment only Readers and Lecturers in place of Professors and Readers respectively in case suitable persons are not available for the latter posts. Applicants for a Professor's or Reader's place should state in their applications if they are prepared to take up a post on the lower grade, if offered to them.

If the Committee of Selection desires to interview any candidate, he should arrange to be present in the University Office, Waltair, on the date and time specified at his own expense.

5. Canvassing for appointment either directly or indirectly will be treated as a disqualification.

(By Order),
C.D.S. CHETTI,
Registrar.
University Office,
Waltair,
16th January, 1932. 4238

### NOTICE

The PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the undersigned, who are brothers, have been and are separate in residence, mess, and business and that they have been all along carrying on their separate businesses and that neither has anything to do with the business or estate of the other.

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4239.


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WEDNESDAY, 20-1-32 at 8-30 p.m.
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**'YEKACH PYALA'**
SUNDAY, 24-1-32 at 3-30 p.m.
**"SANT KANHO PATRA"**
Booking is open at the Ripon Theatre from 8 a.m.


### Public Notices.

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Chief Officer of the District Local Board, Broach, on a salary, commencing from Rs. 250 p.m. rising by annual increment of Rs. 20/- to Rs. 350/- with permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 50/- per mensem. The applicant, if a Government servant, must be not lower in rank than a Gazetted Officer drawing Rs. 200/- per mensem; if not a Government servant, he must have passed one of the Degree examinations of the Bombay University or corresponding examinations of the other recognised Universities. Applicants should apply to the President, District Local Board, Broach, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications and experience within two months from the date of this notice. The appointment shall be made in the first instance on probation for one year and is subject to the approval of Government.

NAWAB NAHARSINGJI,
President,
District Local Board, Broach.
District Local Board Office,
Broach,
6th January, 1932.
4195

### Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1961 of 1930.
Messrs. ANANDILAL PODDAR AND CO. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. CHAMPSEY BHARA AND CO., & Ors. ... Defendants.
To.
GANPAT KANJI, Exor.,
The abovenamed 3rd defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay has issued a Chamber Summons on the 11th January, 1932, herein requiring all parties concerned to attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers at High Court of Bombay on Friday, the 22nd January, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock on the hearing of the Plaintiffs application for an Order (a) that the Commissioner for taking Accounts of the said Court do sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the debt and security together with the benefit of the covenants contained in the Mortgage, dated 28th November, 1925, of the immoveable and moveable properties at Nandra, Taluka Pachora, Zilla East Khandesh, being Lot No. 1 of the Particulars, upon conditions fixed by the said Commissioner at the reduced price to be mentioned by the Court to the said Commissioner (b) that an issue of a fresh Proclamation of Sale in respect thereof be dispensed with and (c) the costs of the said application and Order to be made thereon be provided for.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1932.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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# Labour Problems.
## NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL.

### WORLD'S UNEMPLOYED— INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—HOW THE SOVIET WORKER IS PROTECTED

## LABOUR CONDITIONS IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

### Part Played By T. U. For Protection Of Workers.

### "SOCIALIST OFFENSIVE" AGAINST PRIVATE ECONOMY.

The following interesting light on wages and regulations governing conditions of labour in Soviet Russia is thrown S. Zagovsky of Nnternational Labour Office:

The task of regulating the conditions of work in the U. S. S. R. is entrusted to government bodies and trade unions. The former include the organisations of the Union and of the Federated Republics, both of which are subdivided into central and local bodies. Of the central authorities of the Union that are directly or indirectly concerned with the regulation of conditions the Commissariat of Labour is the most important. The sphere of its activities is very wide and practically covers the whole field of labour. It also centralises, guides and controls the work of the Labour Commissariats of all the Federated States, which are its executive bodies in the various States.

The Commissariats of the Federated States in their turn direct the work of the Commissariats of the Autonomous Republics. The local bodies regulating working conditions are the local branches of the Labour Commissariats and the local representatives of the State odministration. The former include the regional and district factory inspection offices in charge of Chief Factory Inspectors, whose work is subject to the supervision of the regional and district executive committees.

PART PLAYED BY T. U. S.

Since 1917, the part played by the trade unions in this sphere and their relationship with the Labour Commissariat have changed frequently. In the earlier years they dominated the situation, and although they no longer possess independent powers with regard to labour legislation, they supervise the application of legislation and also take part in drafting all labour legislation. The approval of the Central Plenary Session of Trade Union Council is essential before the State enactment of any labour legislation.

The working conditions in all undertakings, institutions or establishments employing more than four wage-earners are regulated by internal regulations. These are of two kinds: Standard regulations, which are issued by the State from time to time for general guidance, and regulations drawn up by an agreement between the management and the workers.

Internal regulations generally deal with hours of work, wages, health of workers, conditions of machinery and material, and factory discipline. A list of penalties for infringement of these regulations is drawn up and the right to impose these rests with the management. Workers can appeal to the Joint Committee if they are not satisfied with the decision.

Penalties are of two kinds—reprimand, and dismissal without any period of notice or payment of indemnity. The penalties laid down in the Decree of 19th July 1927 having proved inadequate, a thorough investigation was made in 1928-29 into the causes of the slackening of factory discipline and measures were enacted to improve these conditions. The chief of these was the adoption of the principle of single control, which was vested in the management. In cases of disagreement the Trade Union is entitled to refer the matter to higher authorities. The Government employees are subject to the same internal regulation and conditions of discipline as workers in State undertakings.

The contract of service regulates relations between employers and wage-earners. Though contracts of service are compulsory their terms are determined by voluntary agreement between the parties. They, however, cannot limit the political and civil rights of the workers.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

The relations between employers and wage-earners are also regulated by collective agreements which were introduced after the adoption of the New Economic Policy in 1922. There are various types of such agreements. The contracting parties are the employer on the one hand and the trade union on the other. The agreements not only serve to regulate wages, but they also help the trade unions to organise their activities. Though not much in favour at the beginning the agreements became popular in subsequent years, and at present over 93 per cent. of all wage-earners are covered by them.

The introduction by the State in 1926 of a system of centralised control of increments in wages, to be fixed in advance by the State, tended to restrict the binding force of these collective agreements. The State also issued a standard form of collective agreement, thereby restricting the freedom of the contracting parties to some extent.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT.

In the U. S. S. R. the collective agreement is thus a voluntary agreement within definite limits laid down by the State. The legal nature of collective agreements is defined by the Labour Code. It is merely "a voluntary agreement between trade unions and employers defining the contents of the individual contracts of service to be entered into subsequently.' It applies to all persons employed in the undertaking, whether they belong to the trade union which concluded the agreement or not. But the General Council of Trade Unions nearly always makes certain special provisions for members of trade unions. The administrative staff is not covered by the agreement. Nor is it applicable to the employees and officials of Government offices and to employees in certain other institutions.

MINIMUM WAGE.

The Labour Code of 1922 stipulated that the amount of remuneration paid to labour must not be less than a fixed minimum to be determined by the competent authorities. This inimum wage is neither a fixed scale not a unit but the amount below which no employer is entitled to employ a wage-earner. The wages are fixed by the Labour Commissariat for five different tariff zones, according to the cost of living, the industrial importance and local climate and other conditions in the various districts. Up to the end of 1929 the minimum wage was uniform for all occupation. But this led ot difficulties, and differentiation between the various areas was introduced. The State also guarantees the wage-earner a certain amount of remuneration for the work performed. Young persons under eighteen years of age who work shorter hours receive the same remuneration as is granted to the correponding categories o adult workers for a full working day.

The Labour Code provides that wages must be paid at regular intervals to permanent employees but in spite of this irregularities in payment continued till 1930 To prevent the unequal distribution of demand, the time for payment is fixed at different times for different groups of workers.

A DOUBLE PROTECTION.

Legislation protects wages from two points of view. It guarantees the wage-earner the payment of wages due to him by the employer and on the other hand. it protects the wage-earner against certain claims which might be made on his wages. Two forms of wages are recognised: wages in cash and wages in kind. Upto 1924 that in kind prevailed on account of the depreciation of currency. The New Economic Policy brought cash wages into vogue, but partial payment of wages in kind still continued because of unstable economic conditions. The amount of wages is reckoned either on time rates or on piece rates. Piece rates are calculated on the basis of the time rates and of the standards of output.

After the war the substitution of time rates decreased productivity. This forced the Soviet Government to introduce a system of piece work, and since then there has been a great extension of piece work in Russian industry. The introduction of piece rates resulted in some improvement. But a system of piece work pure and simple was not enough. and a solution of the problem was sought in the direction of an extensive reform of the wages system. This had two aspects: one the one hand it meant the adoption of a system of unlimited piece rates and on the other it introduced a system of bonuses for workers paid on time rates. As a result of these changes collective agreements ceased to have any practical importance. To remedy matters the system of collective bonuses was introduced.

NEP AND EQUALITY OF WAGES.

With the introduction of the New Economic Policy the principle of equality of wages was rejected and the system of wages, graded according to skill, was re-established. The General Coucil of Trade Unions recommended the adoption of a single scale with 17 grades of wages with a ratio of 1: 2.7: 5 between the 1st, 9th and 17th grades. The first nine grades referred to manual workers and the rest to more highly skilled workers. This scale was. however, not appropriate to the new conditions, and many trade unions introduced different gradation.

This independent wages policy of the various trade unions gave rise to great disparity in the remuneration of equally skilled workers and a new standard scale with an increased ratio in the higher grades (1: 3.5: 8) was adopted.

REMUNERATION FOR SPECIALISTS.

The problem of the remuneration of specialists was settled by a special supplementary salary to the basic salary laid down in the scale for specialists. But this did not remedy matters. The system unlimited piece rates and the introduction of supplementary wages and bonuses led to great differences in the remuneration of piece workers and time workers, of workers of varying degrees of skill in the same branch of industries and equal skill categories in different industries. The amount of wages paid differed very much from the standard rates both in amount and in ratio on account of extra pay, which amounted to 57.3 per cent. of the average wage of an industrial worker. For these reasons it was decided to abandon the system of a single scale and to introduce special scales for various categories of wake-earners. Extra pay was to be incorporated in the standard wages, the degree of incorporation varying according to to the amount of the standard wages. That of the lowest rates was completely absorbed in the standard wage. For various reasons the application of these reforms was delayed, but by March 1928 the reformed scales applied in whole or in part to 33.5 per cent. of the total number of workers covered by collective agreements. The changes re-established the importance of standard wages as a factor in the remuneration of-workers, but were not completely successful. Extra pay still remained too high to be considered normal. The managers of industry considered that standard of output and the piece rates should be so fixed as to lead to a decline in wages. Their proposal was opposed by the trade unions. Of late, however, the dangers of an excessive levelling of the wages of different categories of workers have been realised and in the latest instructions issued by the Supreme Economic Council and the General Council of Trade Unions stress was laid on the necessity for avoiding too great a uniformity between piece rates and time rates.

"SOCIALIST OFFENSIVE."

Another problem which the authorities had to tackle in 1922 was the raising of the wages and individual output, which had fallen to an extremely low level during the communist period. The earlier years of the New Economic Policy saw some improvement in this respect, but the rise in wages was out of all proportion to the increase in productivity. The cost of production increased and "an increase in individual output, an increase in production, and a decrease in prices" became the watchword of the Control Committee. Various steps were taken to achieve these results, but they met with only partial success and finally it was decided to regulate the National Economic System according to plan by the estimates of economic statistics prepared in advance for each year. and including wages as an integral part. The last step in the process came in 1928 when a Five Year Plan was established for the period 1928-1933 "with a view to accelerating the industrialisation of the country and the socialisation of agriculture by a socialist offensive against private economy, both in villages and in the towns."

## WORLD'S UNEMLOYED BATTALION.

### Ranks Swelling From Year To Year

The seasonal influences which tend to intensify unemployment during the winter usually begin to make themselves felt in most countries in September. This year the falling off of employment from one month to next began in July. The table below indicates the seriousness of the situation in comparison with last year. Unless there is an appreciable improvement in the economic situation throughout the world in the near future, the coming winter will be characterised by very great hardship for the unemployed workers, whose impoverishment is becoming more accentuated, not only because of its prolongation, but also because more and more people are becoming pauperised.

In spite of the budgetary difficulties involved in the maintenance of the unemployed, the time has come for the International Labour Office to draw attention to the Recommendation addressed to all States Members of the International Labour Organisation in 1919 in favour of the establishment of an effective system of unemployment insurance.

As regards the table given below, it should be borne in mind that for most countries the figures gixen are incompiete: come countries publish the number of unemployed persons in receipt of benefit, while many unemployed persons are not in receipt of benefit: others give the number of registered unemployed persons, and it must be remembered that many unemployed persons are not registered. The purpose of the table is to make possible a comparison for each country of the figures given for this year and last year. the figures themselves having in some cases no value except that of index numbers:—

| | Number unemployed. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1930 |
| Austria | 196,321 | 156,124 |
| Belgium | 62,339 | 15,202 |
| | 113,623 | 48,580 |
| Czechoslovakia | 210,908 | 77,309 |
| | 82,734 | 46,800 |
| Danzig | 21,309 | 15,887 |
| Denmark | 36.100 | 26,232 |
| Estonia | 634 | 762 |
| Finland | 6,766 | 3.714 |
| France | 53,673 | 11,214 |
| | 37,673 | 964 |
| Germany | 4,104,000 | 2,882,500 |
| Great Britain & | | |
| N. Ireland | 2,142,821 | 1,500,990 |
| | 670,342 | 618,658 |
| Hungary | 29,112 | 21,860 |
| Irish Free State | 21,427 | 19,146 |
| Italy | 693,273 | 375,548 |
| | 30,636 | 24,056 |
| Latvia | 2,169 | 607 |
| Netherlands | 106,730 | ..... |
| | 65,952 | 32,755 |
| Norway | 22,431 | 12,923 |
| Poland | 251,608 | 173,627 |
| | 81,224 | 70,597 |
| Rumania | 21,515 | 13,412 |
| Saar | 30,305 | 7,093 |
| Sweden | 44,261 | 27,176 |
| Switzerland | 18,500 | 10,531 |
| Yugoslavia | 6 672 | 7,239 |
| Extra-European Countries: | | |
| Australia | 118,424 | 30,595 |
| Canada | 42,400 | 18,473 |
| New Zealand | 48,370 | 5,371 |
| Japan | 394,625 | 392,127 |
| Palestine | 36,050 | 4,900 |
| United States | ..... | ..... |

## RURAL INDEBTEDNESS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A press communique issued by the C. P. Government dated November 20 states that the Government has had under examination the question whether it is desirable to establish conciliation boards in the Jubbulpore division on the lines suggested by the Royal Commission on Agriculture for the purpose of dealing with rural indebtedness and has decided to initiate in selected areas of that division experiments in debt conciliation on a voluntary basis.

The experiments will at the outset be limited to small blocks of villages, but it is hoped that the data thus provided will enable the Government to reach a decision regarding the utility and further scope of the operations and regarding the lines which such legislation as may be considered necessary should follow.

The question of taking similar action in other divisions will be examined in due course.

## WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING.

BOMBAY:—In December, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 109, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index rose by one point to 101.

AHMEDABAD:—In November, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 75, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the Index advanced by two points to 64.

SHOLAPUR:—In November, the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1923 equal to 100 was 71, being one point lower than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index fell by one point to 60.

Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

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came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

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# INDIA AND FOREIGN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

## PUBLIC DENIED INFORMATION.

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI)

The genesis of the India-Poland commercial treaty traces back to the year 1928 when in the month of July, Poland threatened that owing to India not having acceded to the British commercial treaty with herself she (Poland) will place a 100 per cent higher rate of duty on all Indian produce than the rate charged for the produce of countries which have commercial treaties with Poland. From 1928 to 1931 May there certainly was a protracted period of incubation and yet in these days of vehement appeals to Indians for conciliation, compromise and conference there has not yet been a communication even of the terms of the treaty even though information in public was asked for by the premier mercantile association — the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay.

WHAT BRITAIN KNEW.

The Board of Trade of London is a better favourite and has had the precedence over the Governmental publications in India such as the Indian Trade Journal. The Journal of the British Board of Trade published on September 17th last on page 361 (right) the terms of the said treaty.

TERMS OF TREATY.

The following is a summary:—"India Poland commercial convention:—British traders are informed that a commercial convention between India and Poland (including Danzig) was signed on May 8 last. Under the Convention goods produced or manufactured in either of the two countries will enjoy on importation into the other, unconditional most favoured nation treatment as regards customs duties and other charges as well as in all other customs matters. Similar treatment will be enjoyed by goods produced or manufactured in either country and exported to the other. . These provisions however, will not apply to: (1) Privileges accorded to frontier traffic with neighbouring States.

(2) Special favours resulting from a Customs Union with a third State;

(3) The present Provisional Customs regime between the Polish and German portions of Upper Silesia.

(4) Privileges and facilities of any kind which Poland accords to Latvia Estonia, Finland or Lithiania.

RECIPROCITY

Each country will accord to the other most favoured nation treatment in respect of prohibitions and restrictions on the importation and exportation of goods. The stipulation will not apply to prohibitions or restrictions issued for reasons of public safety or for the protection of animals or plants against diseases or pests, on the condition, however, that such prohibition and restrictions shall not be applied in a manner that would create an arbitrary discrimination between foreign countries in which conditions of the same kind prevail or in a manner that would cause a concealed restrictions in the international exchange of goods.

The convention will come into force 30 days after the exchange of ratifications and will be subject to termination at six months' notice."

How far the provision of the articles of agreement is sufficient or otherwise is very difficult to adjudge until there is enlightenment on the consequential benefits of the treaty as also about the beneficiaries there-under, such a decision had better be left to constitutional lawyers as well as to the legislators.

SINO-POLAND TREATY.

To help them in the task the terms of the treaty between China and Poland published in the British Trade Journal of August 27 at page 274 may be pointed to for comparison and easy reference.

In the India-Poland treaty the clauses about most favoured nation treatment to the subjects of either nation in regard to travel residence establishment and carrying on of business as also for the right of paying no higher taxes than the nationals are conspicuous by their total absence. There is neither any provision for the appointment of diplomatic agents or consular officers nor any mention of exemptions from military service. Military requisitions and forced loans which the China-Poland treaty particularly provides for.

TWO VITAL CLAUSES.

That requires special attention and serious consideration are the two clauses in the Sino-Poland treaty which are:

(a) The coasting trade and inland navigation are reserved to the nationals of the parties.

(b) Subject to compliance with the laws and regulations in force, the vessels of the parties are permitted to enter, anchor, load and unload in the sea ports which are open to the Commerce.

There is besides much more which specialists may compare and consider with advantage to themselves as also to India's best interests and prestige in the comity of nations.

Will this attract attention of economists and Directors of Industries or will they ignore this indifference on the part of the Government of India in giving adequate information to the public when treaties are made on behalf of India with foreign countries?

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# THE FUTURE OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

## WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA.

The following is a summary of the speech by Prof. C. N. Vakil University Professor of Economics, Bombay in initiating a discussion on the future of the Gold Standard, at the 15th Session of Indian Economic Conference.

(By C. N. VAKIL).

The Gold Standard has been one of the most important pillars of modern civilisations. The chief reason why it has obtained this position is that it has been found to be a comparatively more stable standard in terms of which to measure other things. But when this most important characteristic has as it were given way on more than one occasion, and over certain long periods, one may begin to doubt the efficacy of retaining gold as the standard of value. Inspite of these difficulties, it is possible that gold may assert itself, because the alternative standards hitherto proposed, however ingenious in themselves, require a highly complicated human machinery, difficult both to understand and to run. Besides its theoretical justification, the greatest assert to the general acceptance of a standard of value is the universal confidence which it can inspire among the masses of people. Whereas gold is able to stand this test of mass approval, standards based on index numbers, will not command that general acceptance.

PROBABLE CHANGES.

Though gold is thus likely to retain its position as the standard of value, the form or the mechanism of Gold Standard is likely to undergo important changes. The world has been passing through a Financial War, which seems to be about to approach its climax. With the problem of reparations and war debts; with the prevailing maldistribution of monetary gold; with tariff barriers and so on, the economic life of the West in particular and of the whole world in general has been rendered highly artificial. One need not be surprised if this Economic War leads to another World War, greater in magnitude than the one whose memories are still fresh. But in this land of non-violence, we shall hope for the best; let us assume that the Financial Crisis through which the world is passing will end in a peaceful solution.

The most important peaceful solution is some from of international co-operation for the rehabilitation of the Gold Standard. Among the more important measures, the following may be suggested:—

(1) The regulation of the international value of gold by suitable co-operation among the Central Banks of the world. This will remove undue fluctuations in the international price level.

(2) The better distribution of monetary gold, by regulating its movement. This can be done, if international payments are made easy, through some common clearing house, like the Bank of International Settlements. With proper adjustment such an institution can also be a source of credit to the member nations. It will in effect to a financial adjunct to the League of Nations.

(3) Economy in the use of gold by giving up the existing system which requires certain large gold reserves in the vaults of Central Banks. As recommended by the Mac-Millan Committee this can be done by making the gold reserve independent of the Note Issure, to be used only for international payments. The amount of the Note Issue will then be fixed by law, suitable provisions for elasticity and emergency being made.

MANAGED INTERNATIONAL GOLD STANDARD.

If co-operation on these or similar lines is established, we shall no longer have the automatic Gold Standard; we shall have instead a Managed International Gold Standard. Though it is difficult to be prophets in discussing economic tendencies, one may hazard the opinion that in the near future, there will be on the one hand efforts to force such international co-operation; and on the other, there will be a struggle among the more powerful nations of the world to obtain the best possible terms for themselves in the control or management of any such scheme. This unfortunate danger of international co-operation degenerating into the domination of the few powerful nations of the world over the rest will have to be minimised, if the scheme is to prove successful.

BIMETALLISM.

This particular way of looking at the world monetary problem discounts the possibility of what is known as bimetallism or the restoration of silver as a joint standard of value, along with gold among the monetary systems of the world. Silver has been tried and found wanting. One may equally well say that gold has been tried and found wanting; but the question is of comparative stability and of comparatively easy acceptance by the masses. It is beyond doubt that silver is liable to more frequent and more violent fluctuations, and therefore cannot be put aside by side with gold as a standard or value. It is indeed true that the theoretical acceptance of silver on a certain internationally fixed ratio with gold, will help the richer countries who desire to have in practice a Gold Standard for themselves, leaving the less advanced countries to work on the Silver Standard, incidentally enabling the silver stocks of the world to be taken up at a profitable price. The problem of having a Managed International Gold Standard, and the problem of having a managed international fixed relation between gold and silver both these present difficulties, but if a choice is presented, we should unhesitatingly prefer the former to the latter.

EMPIRE CURRENCY.

Another alternative which has been proposed is to have an Empire Currency based on the sterling as the standard of value in the management of which the countries of the Empire may have due voice. It may suit the vanity of Imperialists to think of schemes of this character, but how far such schemes will fit in with the requirements of the scattered and heterogenous countries, which make up the Empire is difficult to forecast. Again, such schemes may, if successful, give that powerful weight to England in the international financial world which it may desire to possess for its own advantage. But if we look at the economic condition and the economic policy of at least the more important parts of the Empire, as well as the political tendencies which cannot be easily ignored in such matters, we shall at once come to the conclusion that the successful working out of a scheme of an Empire Currency with the sterling as the standard of value, is not likely to succeed.

STERLING STANDARD IN INDIA

When we say that we should not be unaware of the fact that at least in one important case, the sterling has been made the standard of value beyond the boundaries of the United Kingdom. The forced arrangement by which the rupee is linked to sterling, and is thus reduced to the position of a shilling, will be known as a highly ingenious piece of financial strategy which England displayed in the Financial War through which the world has been passing since the Peace of Versailles. In the international discussions which are pending, the experts will be forced to weigh the respective strength of the more important parties; the financial strength of England in this balance will not be that of the Empire; it will not be that of England alone; but it will be the combined financial strength of England and India. The international experts will have to consider in adjusting forces, the important repercussions which England is able to bring about in the movement of world trade by putting India on the sterling standard by a stroke of the pen.

Those who can understand the importance of this move from the point of view of England, will at once see how important financial safeguards were to the British authorities at the Round Table Conference. It is easy to confuse the immediate issues with the remote, and if we read between the lines, it is not difficult to perceive that in the financial discussions relating to India in recent times, the immediate and temporary disadvantages of having a free rupee, have been exaggerated; and the permanent and remote advantages which England is having by keeping India on the Sterling Standard have been skillfully concealed. Apart from political issues, the use of India as a pawn in the financial game of the world by England, requires condemnation on scientific grounds. It is against all canons of theory and practice to relate the unit of value of one big country with the fluctuating unit of another.

CONCLUSIONS.

My conclusion are:—

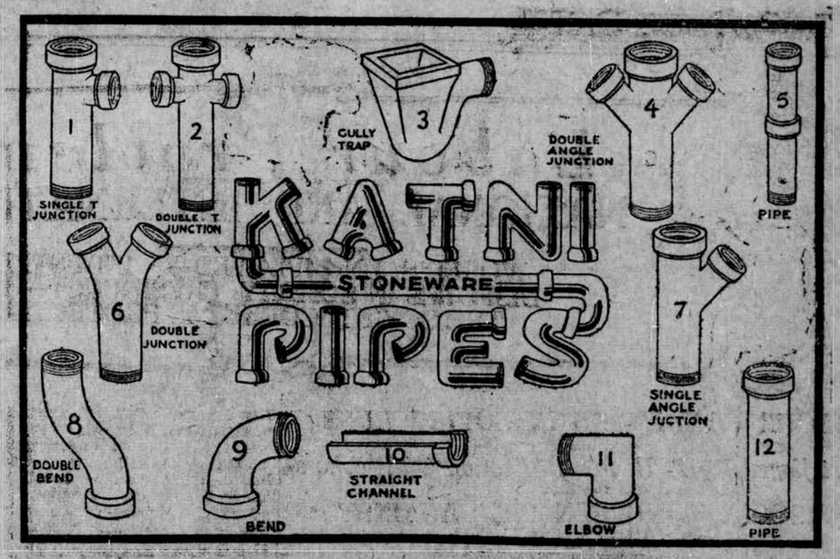
(1) that the future developments in monetary practice will be towards the formation of a Managed International Gold Standard by devising a suitable machinery for international co-operation in the matter;

(2) that the restoration of silver as a joint standard of value is neither practicable nor sound;

(3) that efforts may be made to bring about an Empire Currency System based on sterling as the standard of value, but that they are not likely to succeed;

(4) that the linking of the rupee to the sterling, or the establishment of a Sterling Standard of value in India is part of such an Empire scheme; and that it gives an undoubted advantage to England, as we shall see in the near future in international discussions on the subject;

(5) that the time has arrived for India to assert her own right to be equal partner in the management of the future International Gold Standard, and in order to do that, to break away from the Sterling Standard as soon as possible, and adopt a Free Rupee as a transitory measure.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## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY:

Dr. Munje's Lecture on "Hindu Maha Sabha and R.T.C.," Shankerwadi Harikeshav Gokhale Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Narayanrao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatker.

**ADYA SHRADHA CEREMONY.**

"Adya Shradha Ceremony of late Mr. Girjashanker B. Trivedi will take place on Wednesday, the 20th inst. at 8 a.m. at his residence in Santa-Cruz. Friends and relatives are requested to attend."

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**

A Diary and a Blotting Paper-Pad from the Madras Pencil Factory.

**"AT HOME" TO DR. EDWARD THOMPSON.**

The Educational Reform Circle of the Three Arts Circle will give an "At Home" in honour of Dr. Edward Thompson to-day at 6-30 p.m. at Aiwane Rif'at. Mr. Jayakar will introduce the distinguished speaker.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th inst. arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 17th inst. and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

Steamer "Clan Monroe" left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

ENGLISH MAILS:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the mails from London of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 17th inst. and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course, she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 22nd inst.

FOUND:—A gold wrist watch was found on Friday morning near Marine Lines. The owner can take it away on giving proof from Messrs. Manekchand Panachand & Co., 190, Javeri Bazaar.

GUJARATI ENCYCLOPAEDIA:—The meeting of the shareholders and contributors and editors of the Gujarati Encyclopaedia held on 16th inst. at the Company's office, discussed and prepared a plan of admitting a larger representation and securing a larger co-operation of the Gujarati public, and adjourned to meet again to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. at Company's office at 42, Hamam Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:—Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, of Messrs. Wallace & Co., has been elected Vice-President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1932-33.

## LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

**NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.**

MAY.

New York, Jan. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 6.88 |
| To-day's opening rate | 6.91 |
| Difference | plus 03 |
| To-day's closing rate | 6.93 |
| Difference | plus 05 |
| Trade expectations | Rs. 214 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET**

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 5.06 |
| To-day's opening rate | 5.09 |
| Difference | plus 03 |
| To-day's closing rate | 5.19 |
| Difference | plus 13 |

**LONDON SILVER MARKET.**

London, Jan. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 19 15/16 |
| Lower | 6 annas |
| Silver forward | 19 1/8 |
| Lower | 5 annas. |

Market: India and China sold.

# "NO TRADE AT BAYONET'S END".

## Ordinances Paralyse Business

### BOMBAY BROKERS SUGGEST ADOPTION OF CONCILIATORY POLICY.

The strong feeling among all sections and classes of the public against the present Ordinance-regime of the Government was reflected in the lively discussion that took place in the extraordinary general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association which was held on Monday afternoon.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Association, who presided said:

We have assembled to-day to place our views before the Government and to pass the necessary resolutions in connection with the difficulties the mercantile community are faced with, resulting in the ruination of trade owing to the present regime of ordinances. There remains nothing more for me to add as the difficulties which we feel have been described in details in the resolution. The resolution speaks about the present stagnation of trade and the remedies to get out of the same have been suggested to Government. In short, the mercantile community and the public desire that Mahatma Gandhi should be released and the ordinances rescinded which will remove the present unrest and lead to the revival of the disorganised trade and business. At the present time when various ordinances are in force it is evident that we are not in a position to express our views freely in our ordinary language without taking the risk of violating the provisions of the ordinances.

In short, let me tell you that it is the desire of the majority of our members that all our members should use Swadeshi articles. I hope that you will act accordingly and I also recommend you the same.

MR. RAJENDRA DALAL.

Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan Dalal, made an impassioned speech in moving the resolution. He said:—

The lengthy and considerate resolution submitted to you merely shows that our natural right of speech and action has been encroached upon and that the most eminent lawyers are baffled by the terms of the ordinances that are passed by the Government, and the truce brought about by the good efforts of Lord Irwin has abruptly ended.

Our misfortune is that the ordinances are considered a blissful augury of the new constitution that is running fast to come. Unfortunately we are neither so great as to be confided with their necessity, nor are we so intelligent as to deliver judgment on hearing one side only. The position is that while we were in search of roses, we feel merely the sting of thorns that prickle but do not give good odour. And, if all these laws are necessary for creating peaceful atmosphere for trade, our experience is that what Government consider our safetyvalves create only an insecure atmosphere and their success render tariff walls absurd. How can our dealings with any body be considered safe if we can carry on trade at a bayonet's end. An individual, perfectly good to-day, may to-morrow be put on the black list. Nor are we supplied with the list of undesirables. Perhaps the officers themselves do not know it. 95 per cent of the subjects desire that the conciliatory policy of Lord Irwin be readopted, the Yeroda prison bars be made open, and that India's aspirations of Self-Government be satisfied so as to bring India and Britain closer.

Some more speakers further supported the resolution which was passed by the meeting.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

Resolved that the Chairman be requested to place before the Government of India and the Government of Bombay the considered opinion of the members of the Association about the terrible effects which the present state of unrest has created on the trade, commerce and prosperity of the City and particularly on the business of the Association. Although the Exchange has been open for some days, yet there is practically no inclination on the part of the public to operate during the present regime of ordinances and it is high time that the true causes of this stagnation on the Exchange and in other centres of business be considered and remedies suggested.

ILL-ADVISED.

The Association feel it incumbent to join in the expression of the feeling of the public in general and the mercantile community in particular that the refusal of His Excellency the Viceroy to interview Mahatma Gandhi when the latter sought an interview and Mahatma's subsequent arrest against which all classes have protested were most unfortunate and ill-advised. The earnestness of purpose of Mahatmaji is recognised all over the country, and the public feel that by rejecting Mahatmaji's offer the authorities have closed the door against further negotiations which might have led to an understanding acceptable to all. The situation preceding the conversations between His Excellency Lord Irwin and Mahatmaji was as delicate as the situation now existing, and yet with patience and tact a way was found out of the situation though such situation was considered by a number of people to be entirely hopeless. The Association feel in common with the public, that everything is not lost even now and that if Mahatmaji is released and negotiations with Mahatmaji are resumed, and if the ordinances which the public so keenly resent are rescinded, there would be tremendous change in public feeling in the country and an atmosphere fit for further friendly discussions would be restored. In the absence of such atmosphere the trade and commerce of the country is not likely to revive.

ORDINANCE AFFECTS BUSINESS.

The Association feel that the first essentials of business of the kind transacted on the Exchange are public tranquility and a sense of security of person and property in the public mind and confidence in the future. An atmosphere of nervousness and anxiety about the future is not only prejudicial to all business but absolutely fatal to business on the Exchange which rests on mutual confidence and credit.

The members of the Exchange have to come into contact with all classes of public and they know from their experience of public feeling that the present regime of ordinances in the City under which anybody may be arrested without warrant, not because he has committed an offence, but because some official is satisfied that the person is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace—a standard or test as vague and undefined as could be imagined—has created a sense of insecurity and consequent dissatisfaction in the public mind which renders business on the Exchange impossible.

ENCOURAGE SWADESHI.

Further resolved that the Association whose very existence is bound up with the financial stability and prosperity of the country beg to appeal to the members and the public to remember that the economic condition of the country must depend on the encouragement of Swadeshi enterprise in all directions such as Textile, Shipping, Banking, Insurance etc. Even in a rich country like England every one from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales downwards is crying "Buy British" and steamer owners are crying "Travel British." If that is necessary in a country like England it is thousand times more necessary in a poor country like ours. Our slogan must be "Use Swadeshi". Let the public get into the habit as a matter of national duty to use Swadeshi, to take pride in using Swadeshi and the Buying of Swadeshi and the Manufacture of Swadeshi and the prosperity of the country will follow as day follows night.

The Association further appeal to the members and the public to encourage the use of pure handspun and handwoven Khaddar with a view to benefit millions of peasants and weavers living in 7½ lacs villages of India and to revive the wrecked arts and industries of the country in which alone lies our prosperity.

SAVE YOUR GOLD.

The Association feel considerable anxiety over the enormous exports of gold during the last few months. In the opinion of the Association it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the country to preserve our gold resources. The Association therefore appeal to every one of the members interested in the billion trade not to export gold and urge all the members to exercise their influence and induce people to stop exporting gold and to preserve such gold as is now left in the country and to invest their funds in our industrial enterprises.

## SURPLUS BUDGET FOR CITY.

### Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Tribute To Mr. Kirpalani.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation considered budget estimates for 1932-33 on Monday.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta speaking on the budget estimated for 1932-33 contrasted the last year's budget with 1932-33 budget and said whereas the last year's budget was full of narrowness and panic, this year's budget was full of buoyant hopefulnes and without any threat of additional taxation. Mr. A. R. Dalal, late Commissioner, undaunted and loyal to the service that he belonged went on threatening the city with additional taxation. He hoped Mr. Kirpalani would not follow in Mr. Dalal's footsteps. He was glad to find that the budget which was threatened with deficit last year, was turned out in surplus this year.

GOVT. SHOULD BE WARNED.

He emphasised that the Corporation representing the city should warn Government that the Municipal finances depended solely upon the political situation and that the city's finances would be worsened if the repressive policy is pursued.

A few more councillors then criticised the budget and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

## BOMBAY FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In pursuance of paragraph 3 of the Prime Minister's letter to the Chairman of the Franchise Committee dated the 29th December 1913 the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute a Provincial Committee consisting of the following members in connection with the work of the Franchise Committee:—

Mr. S. H. Covernton (Chairman); Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Khan Bahadur Allanbaksh, Mr. J. B. Petit, Dr. Alban D'Souza, Mr. A. O. Koreishi, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. N. J. Wadia, Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha.

Mr. P. N. Mocs, will be the Secretary to the Committee.

## MADRAS ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS GET BUSY.

### Move To End Present "Deadlock".

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Some Round Table Conference delegates now in Madras are reported to be communicating with their colleagues in other Provinces on the question of calling a conference of as many delegates as possible at Delhi towards the end of the month to devise measures to end the present "deadlock".—A. P.

**POONA ISLAM GYMKHANA DISPUTE.**

ANJUMAN WINS.

(BY MAIL.)

POONA, January 18.

After the death of Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, President and Trustee of the Poona Islam Gymkhana a dispute arose over the appointment of new trustees by the Anjuman-e-Islam of Poona. As the Anjuman is the only body with which the Government of India have entered into a lease in regard to the land in which the Poona Islam Gymkhana is situated, it claimed the right to appoint its own trustees,—according to a clause in the lease. One trustee who is alleged to have resigned claimed that he was still a trustee and as he disputed the right of the Anjuman to elect a new trustee the matter was referred to the military authorities here and eventually to the Government of India, Army Department for final decision.

A communication has now been received from the authority confirming the view of the Anjuman and recognising the five trustees elected previously by it.—A.P.

**BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.**

The following members have been elected to serve on the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the year 1932:—Messrs. H. P. Mody (Chairman); 2. Ahmed F. Currimbhoy (Deputy Chairman); 3. Sir Ness Wadia; 4. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha; 5. Sir Cursow Wadia; 6. Sir Munmohandas Ramji; 7. T. V. Baddeley; 8. F. E. Dinshaw; 9. A. Geddis; 10. H. H. Lokin; 11. Lalji Naranji; 12. H. M. Milne; 13. Jehangir B. Petit; 14. Ratansi D. Morarji; 15. Albert Raymond; 16. N. B. Saklatvala; 17. S. D. Saklatvala; 18. H. H. Sawyer; 19. F. Stones and 20. Mr. Madhavji D. Thackersey.

## MONDAY'S TOLL OF ORDINANCE REGIME

### 50 Arrests And 40 Convictions.

### MEETINGS DISPERSED AND HUNT FOR FLAG

(Continued from page 1.)

against Mr. Brelvi stated that the accused was first arrested on January 6 along with other Congressmen and jailed. He was released on January 15, and was taken to the Police Commissioner's office where he was served with an order to report himself regularly to the police. He had failed to comply with the notice and surrendered himself to the police on Monday morning.

MAGISTRATE SEEKS LIGHT.

At this stage the Magistrate raised the question as to whether the notice was served on the accused when he still in custoy or when he was a free man. There was some argument between the Magistrate and the Police Prosecutor regarding the validity of the notice and ultimately it was decided that the notice was in order.

MR. BRELVI TO THE RESCUE.

The Magistrate wanted to know under what section Mr. Brelvi had been arrested. The Police Prosecutor was not sure on the point but Mr. Brelvi helped the prosecutor by saying that he was arrested under Section 3 of the Ordinance.

Mr. Brelvi in reply to the Court said that he did not want to take any part in the trial.

The Magistrate awarded a sentence of 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and passed an order to place Mr. Brelvi in "B" Class.

Mr. Brelvi was then marched to the Esplanade Police lock-up where he was detained till evening. He was then removed to the Arthur Road Jail.

**"A Monstrous Order."**

Under the above caption "The Tribune" wrote, on learning that Mr. Brelvi was released from Byculla jail and served with the Police Order, for refusal to obey which he was convicted on Monday.

It is difficult to think of a more preposterous order than the one issued by the Police Commissioner of Bombay against Mr. S. A. Brelvi under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. One can understand that clause of the order which prohibits him from participating in any way in the Congress activities; but that portion of the order which requires him to report himself daily to the police is simply outrageous. Mr. Brelvi is the chief editor of one of the half a dozen most influential journals in India, and occupies a very high position as a publicist and politician. To call upon a man like him to report himself daily at the police station is not only a gross abuse of the all-comprehensive provisions of the Ordinance but an insult to the noble profession to which he belongs. Such an order can be justified only in the case of *badmashes*, who are likely to abscond if the police lose sight of them. To treat a man like Mr. Brelvi in this humiliating fashion is to perpetrate an outrage on reason and commonsense and furnish a conclusive proof of the fact that the officers who have been entrusted with such wide and arbitrary powers under the Ordinance are liable to abuse them. We earnestly appeal to the Bombay Government to take immediate steps to withdraw or modify the order.

## SALT SATYAGRAHA AT MANDVI.

### Hundreds Gather To See.

The revival of salt satyagraha in Mandvi, Bombay, on Monday morning culminated in the arrest of Mr. Laxmichand Virji Lapasia, the Dictator of Mandvi Ward, and 13 other persons.

A large crowd collected around several "segrees", earthen pots and other paraphernalia picturesquely arranged on the ground.

While contraband salt was being prepared Inspector Vanjara, attached to the Pydhownie Station, arrived on the scene with a large posse of lathi police and arrested 14 persons including the Dictator. The articles used for illict manufacture of salt were seized by the police.

## SALT SATYAGRAHA IN COURT.

The salt Satyagraha witnessed at Bhat Baug, Mandvi, Bombay, had a sequel in the Mazgaon Police Court on Monday afternoon when Mr. Laxmichand V. Lapasia, the Mandvi "Dictator" was charged before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, with being member of an unlawful assembly. The case against Mr. Lapasia and 13 others arrested while manufacturing contraband salt was adjourned till Tuesday after recording formal police evidence.

Inspector Vanjara of the Pydhownie Police Station stated that the accused was appointed "Dictator" of the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee (in succession to Mr. K. Joshi, the previous Dictator) which has been declared unlawful.

A Bulletin purporting to have been issued under the signature of the accused was distributed in the Pydhownie locality on Sunday in which it was stated that contraband salt would be manufactured at Dongri on Monday morning. Accordingly at 8-15 a.m. that day witness and other officers went to Dongri Street where they found the accused in the midst of about 400 persons. A "segree" and earthen pots containing salt water were arranged and accused were seen directing the operations. Witness arrested the accused and 13 other persons who refused to disperse.

CASE POSTPONED.

The accused did not take any part in the proceedings. The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused and posted the hearing of the case till Tuesday.

## 50-YEAR OLD PARSI JAILED FOR 2 YEARS.

### For Refusing To Report Himself To Police.

Two years' rigorous imprisonment was the sentence passed on Mr. D. D. Wadia, a Parsi aged 50, by Mr. N. T. Jangalwalla, Presidency Magistrate Dadar Court, on Monday.

Mr. Wadia was found guilty of having defied the order of the Commissioner of Police to report himself every day to the Mahim police between the hours of 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

It will be re-called that Mr. Wadia was arrested along with other Congressmen on January 6, and released after a week from the Byculla Jail. Immediately on his release from jail an order was served on him by the Police Commissioner requiring him to present himself every day to the police and prohibiting him from taking any part in the civil disobedience movement. On his failing to report himself to the police Mr. Wadia was re-arrested and sentenced as above.

## DADAR DICTATOR AND A LADY JAILED.

### Young Men Sentenced For Announcing Congress Programme.

Bishvanath M. Nagvekar, third Dictator of Dadar and Srimati Maniben Desai who were arrested the previous day at the Tilak Maidan, Dadar, for holding a flag salutation ceremony were also tried by the same Magistrate for being members of an unlawful association and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default further 6 months' jail each.

In the same court two young men were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each for writing "bhoi patrikas" (street bulletins) announcing a Congress programme.

## SEVERAL PROCESSIONS SPRING UP IN THE CITY.

### Police Block Their Progress & Arrett 8 Persons.

A procession and a public meeting convened by the Marwari Kumar Dal, which has not been declared unlawful, was broken up by the police on Monday evening and 8 persons carrying national flags were arrested. It is understood that all the 8 persons will be charged for disobeying Section 144 promulgated in the city by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The procession which consisted of a few hundred people started from the Azad Maidan but when it reached the Esplanade Police Station, it was stopped by a police party and two persons leading the procession were put under arrest. The procession was then dispersed.

STRUGGLE TO SNATCH THE FLAG.

The flag-bearer who was arrested by a police officer refused to part with the flag. The officer used force and struggled with the volunteer who still held fast to the flag. Ultimately the officer pinned the volunteers to the ground and broke the flag-stick.

PROCESSION BLOCKED ON ITS WAY.

Soon after the procession was dispersed near the Esplanade Police Station another procession started from the Dhobi Talao end of the maidan and began its march towards Chowpaty. The progress of the procession was interrupted by the police at Princess Street, Maharbavdi and at the foot of the Sandhurst Road Bridge where a few sergeants had posted themselves. Three persons were arrested.

YET ANOTHER PROCESSION.

The procession on reaching Chowpaty terminated in a meeting and while some speakers were addressing the meeting, the Gamdevi Police appeared on the scene and arrested one man carrying a big national flag. A soda-water bottle box which was used as a platform was seized by the police. After the arrest the police withdrew and the people again formed themselves into a procession and marched back to same way. When they reached Maharbavdi the procession was dispersed.

YOUTHFUL FLAG-BEARER.

An 8-year old boy came forward flourishing a national flag and offered himself for arrest but an officer of the Maharbavdi Police Station snached away the flag and asked the boy to go home. The latter, however, seemed disappointed and again and again implored the police to arrest him.

The total number of arrests at the public meeting and processions was 8.

## "F" WARD DICTATOR SURRENDERS TO POLICE.

Mr. M. V. Kulkarni, dictator of the F Ward Confress Committee surrendered himself to the police on Monday. He was marched to the Byculla House of Correction.

(For further news of Ordinance Raj see page 12).

## WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE.

The secretaries of the Welfare of India League inform us that the forecast of the interview with the Governor of Bombay which appeared in Monday's "Chronicle" is not correct and that the statement made therein regarding the attitude of the European Commercial community—"that they are in favour of a revision of the present policy, if not immediate withdrawal of ordinances"—is not founded on anything which transpired at any of the meeting of the League.

(We are afraid the secretaries of the League read in the statement more than what it contained. It is clear in the report that the opinion expressed is exclusively that of an individual member which is in no way representative of the views of the League as a body.—Editor: "B. C.".

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY: JANUARY 19, 1932.


## EFFORTS IN SELF-RELIANCE.

Faced with a national emergency, becoming daily more conscious that behind the present official campaign of coercion, the motivating idea is to suppress the national aspirations of a whole people, with the hope possibly, that terror-stricken they will reduce them to the level the Tories generously regard as India's due, it is encouraging to notice that Indian businessmen are making efforts to promote self-reliance and to free themselves from a position which but for these efforts, would have compelled them to accept Ordinance Raj with merely a verbal, beseeching protest. If Britain still retains the shrewd instinct of a nation of shop-keepers, she should not fail to realise the deep significance of these efforts in self-reliance. Bombay's businessmen are not wedded to particular political parties. They are primarily interested in the promotion of industry and in raising India to a high economic level. They regard Ordinance Rule as an indirect attack on Swadeshi and they are determined to take action to protect their interests. In doing so, they are convinced, they will be contributing to the political and economic freedom of their country. We welcome cordially the resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the share and stock brokers of Bombay on Monday afternoon, to appeal to the mercantile community to encourage the use of Swadeshi products and to "exercise their influence and induce people to stop exporting gold and to preserve such gold as is now left in the country and to invest their funds in industrial enterprises."

The importance, political as well as economic, of Swadeshi is recognised by every country in the world, and by none more than by Britain, whose slogan "Buy British" may well be an added incentive to every Indian to make Swadeshi his creed. If Indian businessmen listen to the appeal made to them at Monday's meeting and promote industrial enterprise in the country itself, instead of in many cases being content to remain as mere "dalals" or importers of non-Indian manufacture, they will be contributing decisively and quickly to India's economic welfare. The share and stock brokers of Bombay at their Monday's meeting warned Government that there was no inclination on the part of the public "to operate" so long as the Ordinance Raj continued. We do not know whether the local Government will be much impressed by this warning, but the Central Government have reason to be. When under the conditions of uncertainty and anxiety and public resentment created by Ordinance Rule, goods do not move, markets do not open, the Stock Exchange is idle and there is disinclination to deal with any foreign country regarded as hostile to India's national aspirations, it is inevitable that Central Revenues should suffer.

True statesmanship lies in immediately revising the firm rule policy. Government must withdraw the Ordinances, release Gandhiji and the arrested persons, and set themselves to the task of convincing not coercing. The very immediate need of India is to tide over the severe economic depression. Government, bent on other pursuits, are evidently too busy to help. It is, therefore, the duty of every Indian, rich or poor, young or old, to practise and preach Swadeshi in every possible way, to buy Swadeshi goods, to deal with Swadeshi Banks and Insurance Companies, and generally to foster, as Britain is now doing, a strong Swadeshi spirit in all private and public dealings. Only, in view of the grave economic and political crisis in the country, the Swadeshi effort of every individual must be of an earnest dynamic character. Every one that can, may constitute himself, so to say, a veritable dynamo, generating and radiating the Swadeshi spirit wherever he goes. And what a vast amount of quiet but effective propaganda can a few determined people do without any fuss or lectures or meetings! If, for instance, a dozen persons work for promoting and popularising the sale of only Swadeshi implements at one centre or only Swadeshi drugs, or soaps or toilet requisites at others, the owners of the shops will be but too glad to supply Swadeshi goods. They will be assured of a growing volume of custom and they will keep in stock more and more Swadeshi goods. Many people without being particularly gifted, have good influence with their friends and acquaintances. They can use that influence and serve the country by persuading those friends and acquaintances to deal only with Swadeshi Banks and Insurance Companies. Several others may do an equally great service by running small Swadeshi Stores in their localities and hawking their goods in those localities. Such Stores have a great educative value. They are veritable Temples of Swadeshi. They inspire without words and charge the very atmosphere about them with the spirit of Swadeshi. Schoolboys and girls, and college youths cannot find a better and safer outlet for their latent idealism than in practising and propagating Swadeshi in their schools and colleges and in their neighbourhoods. The main point is that millions can and should do their bit by the great Swadeshi cause. It does not require much imagination to realise what these small bits of service by millions can achieve. Nation-wide Swadeshi will secure National Freedom.

## FIRM RULE IN ACTION.

The Ordinance regime is in full swing. The process of "rounding up" men and women whose activities were considered by officialdom as dangerous to "public peace and tranquility" and detaining them in jail has been followed by letting out each time a few of them, serving them with a Police Order, which in the eyes of Indian India is only a device to humiliate them—and securing them again behind prison bars for their refusal to obey it. Mr. Motichand Kapadia, Solicitor was convicted for refusal to obey the order to report himself to the police every day. Mr. Brelvi the Editor of the "Chronicle" who was released on Friday evening last, equally refused with the dignity and respect of a man of status to agree to submit himself to this indignity to which a "goonda" who has done his time in jail is subjected. Like Mr. Kapadia he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and by another Magistrate a fifty year old Parsi was awarded a similar sentence. To those wearing the Ordinance spectacles there may be no humiliation in this. Did we not learn last year from the highest quarters that Congressmen were murderers and thieves? But when wisdom dawns again in Britain, the British people will be sorry that they allowed their agents in India to develop this mentality and to make this futile effort to insult a whole nation.

We shall not at present discuss the propriety of Mr. Brelvi's being detained for several days in jail on mere suspicion without any trial. One expected that soon enough he would be tried before a Magistrate for the offence which he was presumed to have committed to justify his first arrest. But it seems that despite the comprehensive character of the Ordinance under which he was detained it was not easy to prove against him an offence that would entitle him to receive the heavy rigorous punishment of two years. The proceedings in Court show that the legal point was satisfactorily met.

As regards the device now in vogue of detaining a person of high status in jail and then releasing him only to serve him with the Police Order, it is relevant to notice how in other parts of India "non-Congress" journals regard it. "It is difficult to think of a more preposterous order", says the "Tribune" of Lahore, "than the one issued by the Police Commissioner of Bombay against Mr. S. A. Brelvi." Our contemporary proceeds to say: "To call upon a man like him to report himself daily at the police station is not only a gross abuse of the all-comprehensive provisions of the Ordinance, but an insult to the noble profession to which he belongs. Such an order can be justified only in the case of "badmashes" who are likely to abscond if the police lose sight of them. To treat a man like Mr. Brelvi in this humiliating fashion is to perpetrate an outrage on reason and commonsense.'..... We earnestly appeal to the Bombay Government to take immediate steps to withdraw or modify the order." It has been, a futile appeal. The policy of firm-rule is impervious to appeals of reason and commonsense. The executors of firm-rule "mean to govern." This is only an episode. Nor should the reader misunderstand the point of Mr. Brelvi's being given only "B" class. It only indicates what status a man who belongs to a "noble profession" and has won the high esteem of all communities in Bombay enjoys in official eyes.

# Notes of the Day.

**Comforting News.**

Under a bold and comforting headline "Frontier Congress Movement Dead" the "Times of India" gives a long account in which the situation there has been most effectively handled. It must naturally relieve anxiety. But why is it that independent persons are not tolerated in the Frontier and, if they do visit it, are promptly deported? And why, the Congress Movement being dead or almost dead, should the unhappy Province continue to remain, undeservedly Ordinance-ridden? We are also informed that "according to official circles, a wide-spread revolution of feeling against Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his adherence to a Hindu-controlled Congress is becoming apparent, coupled with an increasing realisation of the damage his teaching has done to the people themselves."

**Khan Abdul Ghaffar Discredited.**

We appreciate the brilliant subtelty of the suggestion underlying "Hindu-controlled Congress." But if the Congress and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan are so certainly discredited why not release the Congress prisoners, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his colleagues, to face the disgrace of public repudiation and Miss Khurshed Naoroji to flee the Province in ignominy? The moral effect of a people's holy indignation is more effective and overwhelming than jail. To suppress Khan. Abdul Ghaffar and the Congress decisively all that is now required is that the disillusioned people should be given a chance.

**Precept And Practice.**

According to a "Free Press" report, Sir John Maynard, a former member of the Punjab Executive Council, writing in the London "Indian Review", says "Club-law holds the field, and extremists have recovered the initiative. Mr. Gandhi is in jail, and the devil has been let loose again on India. We are assured that, nevertheless, peaceful discussion of constitutional problems will continue. But Lord Willingdon's advisers, if not the Viceroy himself, must know that this has been made virtually impossible". Whether or no "the devil has been let loose again on India," we need not pause to consider. The effects of the Ordinance policy, euphemistically termed by Sir Samuel Hoare only "rigid administrative measures" are the growing volume of sullen resentment among the people and the injury to British trade.

**The Bar To Understanding.**

But it is Lord Willingdon himself who ought to know better than any of his advisers that a 'peaceful' discussion of constitutional problems has been rendered absolutely impossible. And this for the simple reason that there is none with whom truly vital problems can be really discussed. On the admission of the Viceroy himself the Congress is the only active political organisation in the country. But instead of settling political problems with the only Indian party, effecting a settlement with which will ensure happiness and prosperity both for Britain and India Government have decided that, so far as they are concerned, it shall cease to exist.

**War Measures.**

Officialdom is going very far indeed in its war on the Congress. In Allahabad, offices belonging to the Swadeshi League, and a very popular hospital have been taken possession of by Government, merely because they happened to be situated in Swaraj Bhawan. Was it due to yearning solicitude for the welfare of the people and indigenuous industries, that the authorities have not left them alone? We hope "Swadeshi" articles or drugs do not become tainted simply because they were associated with persons unpalatable to the bureaucracy. Inspite of strong protests even by the "Leader" of Allahabad, the authorities have not yet realised that their conduct shows lack of humanitarian sympathy or concern for Swadeshi. The fact is that mere "strong protests" and "strong condemnations," whether they emanate from Mr. Chintamani or from Sir Hari Singh Gour are not considered worth a moment's notice.

# POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH.

## WHAT BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE CAN DO UNDER THE ACT.

(CONTRIBUTED)

The University of Bombay was reconstituted by the new University Act IV of 1928. This reconstitution was, as is enunciated in the preamble of the Act, effected from the necessity to enable the University to conduct postgraduate teaching and research in all branches of learning, including technology. In other words, the University was reconstituted with the idea of enabling it to develop itself into a teaching University as well, from its present state of being merely an examining body. This idea seems to have been provoked by the emphasis laid in the Report of the Calcutta University Commission, presided over by Sir Michael Sadler, on the urgent desirability of the old type of Universities in India becoming centres of postgraduate teaching and research. Whatever may be the spring of action, the Government of Bombay gave a practical shape to the idea by enacting, without even consulting the University, the new University Act, and, in furtherance of the speedy realization of the object, provided, in it, for the creation of a new body called the Board of Postgraduate Studies (Section 25) and for a statutory grant of Rs. 1,17,000 per annum by the Government to the University (Section 32) to be utilized for the recurring expenditure of the University Departments (postgraduate or research departments (Section 3 (j)).

**LETHARGIC.**

Although the new Act came into operation in January 1929, the University authorities have not taken a definite step in the direction of bringing the intention of the legislature within the range of practical politics. The reason for the delay in doing so is ascribed to the difficulty in harmonising the several provisions in the Act relating to postgraduate teaching and research. While admitting that the reason attributed is not quite groundless it must be said that, given the will to work the Act is not too rigid to admit of a start towards the goal.

**LEGISLATURE'S INTENTION.**

If one cares to examine with an open mind the relevant provisions in the Act, it will be clear to him that the Act contemplates that the University should conduct postgraduate teaching and research through, to begin with, three classes of University Professors and University Teachers, (1) Whole time University Professors and whole-time University Teachers, (2) University Teachers recognized as such from among the Teachers in the existing affiliated colleges, and (3) University Professors and University Teachers who do not fall under (1) and (2). Section 28 of the Act definitely provides for the appointment of persons coming under class (1), and Section 25 (2) does so for the appointment of those falling under class (2); but there is not such a specific provision for the appointment of persons falling under class (3), and, this circumstance seems to have stood in the way of the University authorities taking a definite step. However, if some of the relevant Sections in the Act are subjected to critical analysis, the intention of the legislature on this point will be convincingly plain.

**SYNDICATE'S POWERS.**

Under Section 21 (q), the Syndicate has the power "to make provision for postgraduate instruction and research". Here the word 'provision' is not used in its narrow sense of 'providing funds' but in its wide sense of 'providing all the necessary facilities', and the appointment of persons coming under class (3) is one of them. Section 25 (2) also gives the same power to the Syndicate, but in an implied form. It says that the Board of Postgraduate Studies shall recommend to the Syndicate what Teachers in the colleges (existing affiliated colleges) shall be recognized as University Teachers for postgraduate instruction and research. That is to say, Section 25 (2) only says that the Syndicate shall not recognise as University Teacher any other Teacher in the existing colleges than those recommended by the Board of Postgraduate Studies. Nothing more or nothing less. It does not restrict the power of the Syndicate in appointing persons as University Teachers.

**WIDE INTERPRETATION NECESSARY OF THE TERM "TEACHER."**

Again from Section 28 (2) (ii)—the Section which governs the appointment of a Committee to select suitable persons for the appointment of whole-time University Professors and Teachers—which reads "three who shall not be Fellows, members of Faculties, University Professors, University Teachers, or Teachers;...." it is evident that the Act contemplates the appointment of University Professors and Teachers falling under class (3). The expression "University Teachers" occurring in the Section would be superfluous, if it is not to mean and stand for the class of persons falling under class (3), because the term 'Teachers' is inclusive of 'University Teachers' as none but a Teacher, taking the restricted interpretation of Section 25 (2) of the Act,.....can be recognized as a University Teacher. Surely the expression cannot mean 'whole-time University Teachers'. If it did, the framers of the Section would have undoubtedly said so as they have done in Section 22 (iii) and 23 (2) Beside it can be inferred from the definition of 'University Professor' and 'University Teacher' that the power of the University is not restricted in this respect. From all this, the only conclusion possible is that the Act contemplates the appointment as University Professors and University Teachers of persons who are neither whole-time University Professors or whole-time University Teachers, nor Teachers in the existing affiliated colleges, and that the power to appoint is vested in the Syndicate.

**CRIPPLING RESEARCH.**

If it is assumed to the contrary, the regretful result will be that the University of Bombay will be cribbing the genius of the Presidency for originality by confining its 'alumnii' to the slender and not-worth-mentioning facilities for research that are available in the existing affiliated colleges. It is true that the Act contemplates that the University should conduct—as distinct from control—postgraduate instruction and research. If this is interpreted literally, post-graduate teaching and research in the University will be next to nothing for the simple reason that the University, as it is, cannot boast of a post-graduate department other than the School of Economics and Sociology. No-one can say when the University is going to have another such department. Therefore, it appears probable that the Act contemplates that, in the beginning, the University must avail itself of the facilities and resources wherever found to push on its object. The phraseology used in Section 25 (2) confirms this view. Section 25 (2) says that the Board of Postgraduate Studies' shall control and co-ordinate postgraduate teaching and research in the University departments and the colleges'.

**THE HITCH.**

But, again, here there is a rub. Section 3 (a) defines that a College means 'an affiliated college'. According to this definition, institutions renowned for research such as, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, etc., will not be available for the University for its 'alumnii' to carry on research work. This is indeed a catastrophe for post-graduate instruction and research; and this has been brought about by an oversight in the Act. The intention of the Act on this point is clear from Section 35 (d), which speaks of 'the recognition of colleges and hostels. Here 'colleges' is meant for collegiate institutions such as those contemplated by Section 3 (j), and not certainly for affiliated colleges. For if definition of a 'college' is substituted in Section 35 (d), it will read 'the recognition of affiliated colleges' which is absurd. A college affiliated under Section 39 does require no more recognition than the rising sun it requires the proof of its existence. A slight change in the definition of a 'college' in Section 3 (a) by adding to it the words 'or a collegiate institution" or by substituting the words "collegiate institutions" for 'colleges' occurring in Section 35 (d), will solve the whole difficulty at a stroke. Under Section 47 (1), the Chancellor can do this, pending the amendment of the Act for the purpose.

# BRIEFLETS.

(BY "?")

"Picketing in the Fort area was continued as usual".

The political situation also continued to be under control as usual.

* * * * *

"Peace Now And Here

View of Calcutta Financial Circles."

—Press Headlines.

I, in common with other patriots of India—Indian as well as British—refuse to recognise any Circle, financial or otherwise, in Calcutta save that of which Mr. Villiers is the centre.

* * * * *

George Bernard Shaw is reported to have written an account of his recent Russian tour during which he appears to have enjoyed himself and found nothing "very dreadful".

What more grim proof is needed of his cynicism?

* * * * *

A rainfall incident that has occurred in Florence is considered to be very rare:—"On reaching the ground the rain made a metallic noise and froze immediately forming a surface of ice."

This is nothing. The depression that has been regularly moving N-W-Ward from the Indian ocean has rained in England every week with the rain noiselessly turning to gold.

* * * * *

The Bombay share and stock brokers decided on Monday afternoon that "it was high time that the true causes of this stagnation on the exchange and in other business centres were considered and remedies suggested."

What on earth do they mean? And where have they been all this time? Why, all this was effectively anticipated and full precautions were taken over a fortnight ago.

* * * * *

"Music MSS. Recovered

England's Gain.

COMPOSER WHO DIED POOR".

The tragedy will help England through the Financial MESS.

* * * * *

"I fear it is impossible to create again a peaceful atmosphere in India." This is Mr. Bertrand Russel from whom nothing better could be expected.

The fact is—I speak with the authority of every Anglo-Indian confrere of mine—that peace is already well on its way to being established in India firmly and finally.

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## Non-Official Resolutions.

NEW DELHI, January 13.

Non-official resolutions for the Assembly sitting on 2nd February were determined to-day by ballot. The result yielded mostly the same resolutions as those for 27th January. A resolution relating to the establishment of a Supreme Court for India has now been ballotted by Messrs. Gunjal and Sen.

Mr. B. N. Misra comes next with a resolution urging the substitution of Provident Fund for pension in Government Service or in the alternative, he would urge a graduated cut in salaries. There are also resolutions ballotted in the name of three members regarding the Chief Justiceship of Indian High Courts.

The lobby correspondent of the Associated Press understands that early in the session, the Government legislative programme will not be heavy and will probably include further progress with the Partnership Bill and the Income-tax Bill and the introduction of some new bills such as the bill for the formation of an Indian Air Force and bills arising out of the Labour Commissions report. Legislation on Haji Pilgrimage may come later in the session.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly held a meeting to-day and discussed India House expenditure in London. Those who attended were Messrs. Sarda, Morgan, Moore, Mukerjee, Ziauddin Ahmed, S. R. Pundit, Harbansingh, Gayaprasad Singh and the Finance Member.—A.P.

# 104 Injured In Lathi Charge.

## DOHAD "BOYCOTT PROCESSION" DISPERSED BY POLICE.

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, January 17.

Yesterday a "Boycott procession" was taken out which was about 500 strong. When it reached Desai Falia it was blockaded on both sides by the police, and was asked to disperse in two minutes. The processionists thereupon squatted on the road. The police thereafter began a lathi charge and some women and children were also injured. The lathi charge continued for about 15 minutes and 104 persons were injured including 4 ladies. The following 4 persons have received more or less serious injuries and their condition is considered to be serious.

(1) Ramanlal Gordhandas Kodakia aged 11.

(2) Gordhandas Hirachand 40

(3) Mithalal Damodar Parikh, 16.

(4) Natwarlal Tarachand Tailor, 13.

Sjts. Pannalal Dadamchand, Vallabhdas and Zumaklal Soni were arrested from the procession.

Sjt. Keshavlal is arrested from the Zalod Prabhat Pheri.

## Inciting "No-Tax" Movement?

### ARRESTS IN BOARSAD.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, January 16.

Mr. Bhikhabhai Tulshibhai of Sunav and Mr. Mangalbhai Vaghajibhai of Bochasan, both leading Patel of their respective villages were arrested by the police yesterday. The first was arrested in Sunav under section 3 of Ordinance No. 2, while the second was taken in at Bochasan on a charge of instigating people to withhold payments of revenues.

Mr. Mohanlal Patel, a teacher of the Sunav Vinay Mandir which was recently raided by the police, was working in the Anklav centre. He was arrested yesterday and taken on foot to Borsad, a distance of about 8 miles.

A Parsee boy, named Homi, was arrested along with Mr. Mohanlal.

MORE ARRESTS.

Mr. Naranbhai, Chhaganbhai a leader of Vasna and Mr. Ashabhai Patel an old worker of Borsad were also arrested to-day. Mr. Ashabhai, is the father of Mr. Govindbhai, who was the vice-President of the Borsad Taluka and who was arrested in Borsad on the 7th instant.

The second batch of prisoners including Messrs. Shamalbhai, Pandya, Mahendra Desai (the second son of Darbar Saheb) and others have been removed from the Borsad lock-up to the Sabarmati Central jail to-day.

### JHALOD ARRESTS.

TOWN OBSERVES TWO-DAYS' HARTAL.

(From A Correspondent.)

JHALOD, January 17.

Sjt. Keshavlal Chhotalal Desai was arrested yesterday from a Prabhat Pheri. Two nationalist workers Maganlal Gopaldas Shah and Chhaganlal Chunilal Mazumdar were also arrested.

Seventeen volunteers were arrested from the procession but they were let off after having detained in lock-up for three hours.

The town observed complete hartal for two days.

### FLAG HOISTING AT BORDI.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, January 17.

A national flag hoisting ceremony was performed at Lalaji Square after usual Prabhat Pheri, in which Mr. Mukundrao Save the first "Dictator" of Gandhi Ashram, (Bordi), addressed the gathering and Dr. Dinkarrao Galvankar the "Dictator" of Thana and Mr. Vaman Ramchandra of Ghalwad were congratulated on their arrests.

### SURAT'S SIXTH DICTATOR ARRESTED.

6 Congress Volunteers Jailed.

SURAT, January 18.

The First Class Magistrate, Mr. Kunte, convicted and sentenced six Congress Volunteers each to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under section 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act. All the volunteers were arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops.

Mr. Laxmidas Haribhai, Engineer, the sixth "Dictator" of the Surat District Congress Committee was arrested yesterday when he was addressing a ward meeting organised by the Congress. Three other persons were also arrested at the same place for raising shouts of "Boycott the police".

Mr. Ratilal Kapadia has been nominated seventh "Dictator" of the Congress.—A.P.

### ALLEGATIONS OF ILL-TREATMENT OF PICKETERS IN SUB-JAIL.

AHMEDABAD, January 18.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and two other local pleaders saw the Collector to-day in connection with allegations of ill-treatment of certain picketers in the sub-jail. The Collector, it is understood promised to look into the matter.—A.P.

### ARRESTS IN FYZABAD.

FYZABAD, January 18.

After a week's respite the local Congressmen took out a procession last evening notwithstanding promulgation of order under section 144. Five persons were arrested on a charge of forming members of an unlawful assembly, including Dayakrishna Janjoor, a prominent Congressman and two women.—A.P.

### SATYAVATI DEVI JAILED.

MORE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS AT AGRA.

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, January 16.

Further arrests were made in Defiance of Section 144. On the 14th instant five volunteers were arrested in Moti-Katra who were later let off. Some more volunteers were arrested in the various parts of the city.

ATTACHMENTS.

In realising the fine of Pt. Chandra Dhar Johri the police attached some utensils in his house. S. Manohar Lall was fined Rs. 50 but the police attached two big Tijori of his brother's shop worth Rs. 150.

SATYAVATI DEVI SENTENCED.

Shrimati Satyavati Devi and three volunteers were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 25 each. Four volunteers were also sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Pandit S. K. Datt Paliwal has been elected the "Dictator" of U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and the office of Provincial Congress Committee has been shifted from Allahabad to Agra.

### LUCKNOW ARRESTS.

LUCKNOW, January 18.

Fifteen persons including four women were arrested yesterday on a charge of defying a prohibitory order.

Sixteen Congress volunteers have been released on tendering apology and eight sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.—A.P.

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### Gujrat's Eighth Lady Dictator Arrested.

AHMEDABAD, January 18.

Desh Sevikas and three men and Mrs. Naniben Zaveri, eighth 'Dictator' of the Gujarat Congress Committee, were arrested this morning as they came for picketing foreign cloth shops in Manek Chawk.—A.P.

### ORDINANCE RAJ IN KANARA.

Arrests And Convictions Of "Dictators"

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, January 18.

Sjt R. S. Hukkerikar, General Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee was arrested in Hubli. Sjt. Bindacharya Burli, Organising Secretary, Karnatak Seva Dal was also arrested. Both were removed to Hindalga prison.

Sjt. Karnad Sadashivarao, first "Dictator", Karnataka was sentenced to one year rigorous. Sjt. Rangarao Kulkarni the second "Dictator" and Sjt. Bhaskarrao Lokare, third "Dictator" were also arrested. Sjt. K. C. Kurumbayya and twelve other nationalist workers of Coorg were sentenced to six months' rigorous each. The trial of five more is pending.

### "LIBERTY" ASKED TO DEPOSIT SECURITY.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

For the first time in the province, a demand of press security under the Press Emergency Act 1931 was made to-day when the printer and keeper of "Liberty" press which publishes the "Liberty" group of newspapers were directed to deposit a security of Rs. 3,000 each in connection with the publication of alleged objectionable articles in "Liberty" on October 31 and November 10 and 20, 1931. The deposits are to be made by January 26.—A.P.

# Maharashtra Dictator And Mrs. Thuse Arrested.

## POONA CONGRESSMEN AND YOUNG MEN ROUNDED UP.

POONA, Jan. 18.

Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse, the City Congress Dictator, Mr. Deoglrikar Maharashtra Congress Dictator, a Congress worker and 15 other young men who participated in a Congress meeting yesterday evening at the Reay Market were arrested and placed this morning before the City Magistrate, charged with offence under Section 17 (2) and 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The case against 15 young men was taken up to-day. All of them pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned till to-morrow, after some witnesses were examined.

REARRESTED AND JAILED.

Sjts. Vadekar, S. Satpute, and Kannere, three men arrested at Junnar who were ordered not to leave Poona City and also to report themselves to police but failed to do the latter, were sentenced this afternoon by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona City, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.—A.P.

### ARRESTS AT RATNAGIRI.

Ordinance Regime At Work.

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 17. (By Mail).

Messrs. Ganjam, Gawankar, Bhandarkar and 16 others have been arrested by the police at Malwan under the Emergency Ordinance.

Mr. Bhaskar Rajaram Kowale, a merchant of Chiplun, who was arrested and brought here has been released and a notice has been served on him under Section 4 of Ordinance 2 of 1932 directing him not to leave the municipal limits of Chiplun and to abstain from taking part in any political propaganda.

A similar notice has been served on Mr. Vithal Mahadev Paranjpe of Mithgavane in Bijapur Taluka.

The local police to-day arrested Mr. G. V. Patwardhan, ex-editor of the local vernacular weekly "Balwant" and President of the Ratnagiri Taluka Congress Committee.—A.P.

### Ordinance Arrests And Convictions.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, January 17.

Under the auspices of Bharat Seva Dal, a public meeting was held at the Shukarwarpeth on Thursday last. Sjt. K. T. Jadhav presided. Messrs. Haribhaw Bhandari, R. B. Awate, Sonak and others spoke on Prabhat Pheries, khadi and swadeshi.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Messrs. Yekanath Mahadev, and D. K. Shiral two youths were arrested under the new ordinance on the 15th instant for taking out a flag procession on the 14th instant.

Sjt. Kushabhaw Oak a nationalist worker of Mahad was arrested on the 15th instant. The village observes hartal in his honour.

TO YERAVDA JAIL.

Yesterday, Sjt. Raghunath Rao Talegawker a young nationalist worker of Poona was arrested. He was sitting in the shop of Sjt. Pashanker when he was told that he was called at the Prashkhana where he was informed that he was under arrest. He was then removed to Yeravda Jail.

The same day Sjt. Ganesh Sastri Joshi another nationalist was arrested by the police at his house. Mr. Joshi had got up from his sleep and found a police party and said that he is ready. He was taken to Yeravda Jail.

On the 14th instant, Messrs. Pendse and 'Darukh' of Rahori had gone to Yeravda to see Sjt. S. P. Satbhai of Rahori who was arrested under the new ordinance. He came to meet his friends in his usual dress. Messrs. Tulpule, Gadgil and other leaders get their meals from home which all other satyagrahis take. At present they are kept together and have practically no work. Sjt. Satbal will be taken to Ahmednagar after a week to take his trial.

"ROY DAY."

Under the supervision of Sjt. Kolse, a big procession of men and women was taken out yesterday at 4-30 p.m. from the Shivaji Mandir to celebrate the "Roy Day".

The procession was led by Mr. Padhke. He carried a big fig in his hand. Behind him came Mrs. Thuse and Mr. Kolse. The procession went through the main roads of the city and terminated at Shanwarwada. Here a meeting was held which was presided by Mr. Kolse. Mrs. Thuse, Mr. Sule and others spoke on the life of Roy.

YOUTH LEAGUER JAILED.

Mr. Waman Rao Pranjpe a worker of the Youth League was tried by the City Magistrate Mr. Vyde and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

### DR. PATWARDHAN JAILED FOR 3 YEARS

Wife Charged With Making Inflamatory Speech.

AMRAOTI PROSECUTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, January 18.

Doctor Shivajirao Patwardhan, who was arrested under sec. 124-A, is sentenced to-day to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750. The Magistrate did not mention the class.

Mrs. Parwatibai Patwardhan, wife of Dr. Patwardhan who was arrested under section 117 in connection with her speech alleged to be inciting made at Ellichpur camp. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mrs. Parwatibhai is released today on bail with two securities of Rs. 5,000 each.

### Congress Flags On Govt. Buildings?

BOYS FINED FOR HOISTING

(BY MAIL.)

JALGAON, January 17.

The third "Dictator" of the Jalgaon District Congress Committee, Gore has been arrested by the police. A Prabhat Pheri was taken out through the city and when it dispersed the police effected the arrest of eight of its members.

About a week ago the Congress Committee's office was raided by the police who took charge of it. The Congress flag has been removed and a Union Jack hoisted in its place.

BOYS AND FLAGS.

News from Amalner says that several arrests have been effected by the police there. Eight boys of different ages were recently prosecuted by the police before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The case against them was that they had hoisted a Congress flag on Government buildings. The Magistrate convicted all of them and sentenced them to pay fines, ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100.

It is understood that some of the guardians have paid the fines.—A.P.

### MISSIONARY DOCTOR GETS INTO TROUBLE.

For Preaching Khadi Cult

CLAIMS TO BE TRIED AS A BRITISHER.

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Dr. Ernest Forrester Paton appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Abbas Ali Khan, to-day to answer a charge that he, belonging to the National Missionery Society of India at Tirupattur, North Arcot District, along with six Congress volunteers on 15th January, himself dressed in khaddar went along the Rattan Bazaar Road, posted one of the volunteers in front of Kishanchand Chellaram dealing in foreign cloth and began to lecture to the people going to purchase goods from that shop and when asked by Sergeant Butler not to do so and told to go away he persisted in loitering and dissuading people from going to the shop to purchase foreign cloth. It was said he thereby committed an offence under Section 3-B punishable under Section 4 of the Ordinance Five of 1932.

PRIVILEGE OF BRITISHER.

Dr. Paton who was defended by Mr. Ethiraj and Mr. John David, Barristers, and Mr. Jayarama Iyer, Advocate, claimed to be tried as a European British subject under Section 528 A Cr. P. C.

At the outset, the question whether an Indian Chief Presidency Magistrate had powers to try such a case or whether it should be referred to a bench of two Magistrates, one European and one Indian, was argued at length, whereafter at the request of the Prosecuting Inspector further hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

EX-M.P. IN COURT.

The court-room was packed, the visitors including some Missionaries and Mr. Peter Freeman, former member of Parliament.

It is said Dr. Paton is brother-in-law of Mr. Duncan Miller, M. P. for East Fife.—A. P.

### 31 ARRESTS AT CAWNPORE.

City Observes Hartal.

CAWNPORE, January 18.

Sjt. Harilal Saksena, fifth "dictator" was arrested in the evening. Almost all the Hindu shops remained closed from morning. Since the banning of the Congress flag, "Gandhi-ki-jai" and tricolour flags are found painted on houses.

Six processions were taken out in defiance of order under section 144 and a meeting was held in Hulaganj. A procession squatted for a short while but was charged and dispersed by the police.

Total number arrested yesterday was 31. Twelve were tried on the spot. Notices have been pasted on walls threatening shopkeepers and authorities.—A.P.

### C. P. COUNCIL.

Adjournment Motion Talked Out.

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

The adjournment motion in the C. P. Legislative Council this afternoon was talked out.

Sir Arthur Nelson, Finance Member and Mr. Ranghavendra Rao Home Member, welcomed the motion on the ground that it would afford an opportunity to explain Government's policy and also to give a correct review of the provincial situation.

The Home Member who opposed the motion on behalf of the Government said that in C. P. the Congress took the offensive, the Nagpur Committee forming a "War Council" on 3rd January. The Government acted five days later by applying the Boycotting and Unlawful Association Ordinances to Nagpur and afterwards to some other districts when faced with open hostility. Minimum force was used everywhere. A number of arrests were limited and directly lawlessness ceased Government would cease to act.

Incidents at Jubbulpore and Chindwara were comparatively trivial and here canes were used, not lathis.

As regards sentences, fines obviously were the appropriate form of punishment but the Government did not approve of vindictive or excessive sentences. The Government were now examining the records of recent cases where markedly heavy punishment had been awarded with a view to revise them. Instructions had also been issued which would equate punishment on reasonable lines throughout the Province.

Speaking on the motion several members referred to the fine of Rs. 10,000 on Messrs. Abhyankar and Poonamchand but as the Home Member's speech had clearly indicated that Government would reduce the sentences the Opposition members were not keen to press the motion to division and it was accordingly talked cut.—A. P.

# CITY NOTES

## MINTS SHOULD NOT BE OPENED FOR SILVER

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

A writer in the "Times of India" suggests that we should open the mints for free coinage of silver and this will help to raise the price of commodities here and bring about better conditions all over the world. The writer's name is Solomon Judah, but he does not appear to be a Solomon in finance.

If the mints coin silver freely, we shall certainly have more rupees in circulation, and have a rise in prices, but it will be a rise in terms of the rupee which will become unrelated to world prices and these cannot be affected by our prices. India is only one out of several countries and she has not dictated her price even in the case of monopoly products like jute. How can our higher prices affect the world then? We shall be kept out of our markets or——

THE RUPEE WILL DEPRECIATE.

There can only be one result of this, the rupee will depreciate heavily in international value. The price of the silver rupee today as a metallic coin is only about 6d. or 5 annas and if all the silver in the country is minted into rupees, the value of the rupee will depreciate to its real value instead of being maintained at its present higher level of 18d. The only factor contributing to this high level is the limitation in the supply of rupees which makes them token coins. Once this restraint is removed, we shall see the rupee at 6d. sterling or 4d. gold.

A DOUBTFUL BENEFIT.

This may benefit some holders of silver bullion but will be a heavy handicap to all people having wealth in terms of rupees now. The bank deposits of 220 crores, the currency of 300 crores and the debts of agriculturists amounting to 900 crores will all be reduced to one-third. It is a very unwise suggestion.

THE SILVER POSITION.

In the course of six months the price of silver has risen from 13d. gold to 15-1/4d. gold or 20d. sterling. The rise in price in India has been not only this amount but also the increased duty from November last. But it appears that the chief difficulty in further rise of prices is the fear that the Government of India with its 500 million ounces stock may come on the market any time. This would not be altogether ruled out as the Government are known to be in difficulties on account of the currency situation here.

SECURITY PRICE MOVEMENT.

Some explanation of the great spurt of Indian stocks in London may be found in the following quotation from a city column to hand by mail:—"It is difficult to say what will cause the volume of business to increase. Nevertheless there are many people, who wish to invest money. They do not know what counters to choose." It is not to be wondered at that Indian stock should become attractive, and the impending release of £15 millions from the repayment of the 1932 Loan has added to the rush for other issues.

WHAT HAPPENS TO OUR GOLD.

We have been told that India has done a very good thing in making her gold resources available for the monetary purposes of the world. This is a view to which we might take exception holding that other countries also could contribute to this function. But it appears that our gold merely goes from one hoard to another. Writes one observer: "At considerable effort and at considerable cost the gold is being transported across the seas from India merely to be taken from one hole and buried in another—a commentary upon the intelligence of mankind which it would be cruel to stress further." So that, after all, we cannot claim to have done anything to help the world to recovery. All that we have done is to part with gold for something worth less.

KARACHI LEAGUE FOR SWADESHI.

A Swadeshi League has been formed in Karachi. It proposes to carry on propaganda for the furtherance of Swadeshi. It is one of the best constructive ideas of today and is highly necessary in view of our adverse foreign trade position. In other centres also, it is desirable that similar associations and leagues should be started. I understand there is one such in Calcutta and in Bombay. It is a pity, there is no organised body to carry on the work. May I suggest to city magnates and commercial bodies that they should come together and start the idea of individual appeal to consumers?

### BOMBAY MERCHANTS TO WAIT UPON PANDIT MALAVIYAJI.

To Take Concerted Action In Times Of Present National Emergency.

In response to a request made by city cloth merchants and other allied commercial bodies in Bombay, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was to leave Bombay for Allahabad on Monday, has postponed his departure by a day or two.

It is understood that there is a move to bring together different commercial and trade organisations in the city for the purpose deciding upon a concerted action in view of the present national emergency.

In this connection a deputation representing different trades will meet Panditji and confer with him on the present situation today (Tuesday).

In view of this move the meeting of the cloth merchants of the Mulji Jetha Market which was to be held on Monday afternoon was cancelled.

### Launch And Steamer Collide In Dacca River.

3 KILLED: SEVERAL INJURED.

DACCA, January 18.

A Hindu woman, a child two years old and a Muslim died and several were injured when a motor launch was sunk following collision yesterday evening, with s.s. "Mikir" in river Buriganga eight miles from Dacca.

The passengers were taken on board the steamer to Dacca and the injured were removed to the hospital. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of police have proceeded to the spot.—A.P.

### FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY TAFIALET OASES.

Disaffected Tribesmen Surrender.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 16.

Paris.—Tafilalet Oases, south of High Atlas, which in the years past have harboured disaffected tribesmen till overcrowding forced them out to raid the surrounding districts have been occupied by French troops as climax to a few months operations. The area covers about 120 square miles with population of 100,000.

French casualties were slight and most of the tribes submitted without resistance.

The occupation is regarded as most important for communication between the coast and the interior.—Reuter.

'ZENITH'. DRAKSHASAV.

is the BEST TONIC of the Day

# OXFORD PROFESSOR'S PLEA FOR INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

## Wonders Whether Satan Had Control Over Sarcastic Language As Mahatma!

## *WRONG DONE TO INDIA BY BRITISH HISTORIANS.*

Prof. Edward Thompson, the Oxford Professor and author, addressed the members of the Welfare of India League on "Intellectual Co-operation between British and Indian Writers," at the Municipal Corporation Hall, on Monday evening. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided.

Prof. Edward regretted that though there was abundance of intellectual wealth in India, it was not known to the outside world. For instance, Ram Mohan Roy was the greatest Indian of the last century, but very few people outside India knew about his activities.

INDIA'S LITERATURE.

India 3,000 years ago was full of events which were not known in the present century because of the lack of intellectual co-operation. He thought that the people of India were very generous and if this fact was realised by Englishmen, many mistakes and injustices would not occur. India had literature of its own a few centuries ago. There are still many books of Indian literature, which would stand examination and scrutiny of the modern world.

For instance, the works of Kalidas. He thought that the poems of Kalidas were an amazing document and would stand examination of any nation in the world.

WRONG DONE TO INDIA.

He regretted that the Indian History written by the Britishers was not complete in itself. It was all well and good as far as the descriptions of the Governors General, soldiers and the administration went, but no mention was made in the Indian History regarding the great men and great movements of the time in the country. He would like to see some mention made regarding the activities of the Servants of India Society, Ram Krishna Mission and also of the lives of men like Gokhale, Ranade and Dadabhoy Nowroji. He would also like to see the Indian History written by Englishmen with perception of both sides to every controversy. In the Indian history also, he wished to be inserted something about the common decency and humanity of the Marathas, the imaginativeness of the Bengalee, etc. Japan, he said, in this respect was foremost. Japan published every year a book containing the achievements of the Japanese people thus making the outside world know what Japan was doing.

NEED FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Continuing, Prof. Thompson said, the League of Nations had an Intellectual Co-operation Committee and that Committee should be informed what every Vernacular in India was doing. Then there was the Rhodes' Trust and the Rhodes' Trustees thought very sympathetically of India as they considered that India was very shortly going to become a Dominion country. The Rhodes' Trustees awarded scholarships to certain students to prosecute studies in Oxford. It was not possible for the Indian students to get the Rhodes' scholarships without alteration in the will of Rhodes as at the time Rhodes made the will for scholarships, he did not know much of India. He thought however, Indian businessmen, Indian princes and Indian millionaires could establish scholarships on the line of Rhodes for Indian students. The Indian students should not be necessarily intellectual fellows, but they should be excellent fellows. He wished to see many Indian students at Oxford like Rhodes' scholars.

NEWSPAPER QUARRELS.

Then the Indian millionaire could encourage an Indian author every year so that his book could be read in the outside world. It was unfortunate that through the medium of newspapers there was a quarrel between India and England. He thought however, that that was a family quarrel. Owing to long-standing connections such a quarrel was bound to be even in a family. Hundreds of Englishmen nevertheless looked upon India with respect and there were hundreds of Indians who looked upon England with respect.

MAHATMA AND SATAN.

He heard Mahatma Gandhi when he was in England and he was so amazed with his (Mahatma Gandhi's) sarcasm that he wondered even Satan had such a control over sarcastic language. (Laughter).

Likewise, Dr. Ambedkar had such an excellent control over English language that he used English with damaging effect. (Laughter).

Finally, the speaker urged for a wider intellectual co-operation between not the East and the West for he considered these geographical terms, but between India and England, which were a concrete terms so that many misguiding and misleading impressions might be removed and that both these countries work for the betterment of the world.

Rev. John Mackenzie then moved a vote of thanks to the learned lecturer which was seconded by Mr. R.P. Masani and was carried by acclamation. Mr. Gilbert Lodge moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was also carried with acclamation.

"A PEPS In The Mouth Keeps Infection Out."
Ward off SUDDEN CHILLS
DON'T ignore that sudden chill, sore throat or that persistent cough. Take Peps and benefit from the direct healing action of these famous breatheable tablets.
To preserve certain volatile oils which Peps contain, every tablet has to be separately wrapped in silver foil. When dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off soothing and chest-strengthening fumes which are carried with the breath straight to the lungs. Peps quickly allay inflammation and soreness in throat and bronchials and protect all the breathing passages against sudden chills and infection dangers.
For coughs, colds, night-chills, sore throat, bronchitis, etc., Peps are unequalled. Of medicine dealers everywhere. Price One Rupee a bottle.
PEPS
HANDY SILVER-WRAPPED TABLETS

# TILAK'S "PURSE FUND" ECHO.

## Rs. 60,000 Claim In High Court.

PLAINTIFFS' PLEA FOR PASSING DECREE.

Mr. Justice Mirza of the Bombay High Court heard on Monday the arguments on the issues left undecided by Mr. Justice Tyabji in the suit filed by Ramchandra and Shridhar, the two sons of the late Lokmanya Tilak against Yeshwant Vishnoo Nene and Dhondo Vasudeo Vidhwans. Mr. Justice Tyabji had fixed the amount of Rs 24,000 for the decree at the last hearing, but had left undecided the point (for want of time) whether it should be passed in favour of the plaintiffs or the second defendant, who is the executor of the will of the deceased.

RS. 60,000 CLAIM.

The plaintiffs had originally filed the suit in 1923, claiming Rs 60,000 from the defendants. The first defendant, who was the treasurer of the 'Purse Fund,' presented to the late Lokmanya Tilak for his benefit and for reimbursing his expenses incurred in the Chirol Case, died in the meantime, so his son Trimbak was made the defendant. Shridhar having died, his sons were made the parties in the suit.

Sir J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General, with Mr. Lalji Gokuldas appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. P. Amin appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Engineer with Mr. Tendolkar appeared for the second defendant.

PLEA FOR PASSING DECREE.

Mr. Lalji stated on behalf of the plaintiffs that major issues having been decided and the amount for the decree fixed by Mr. Justice Tyabji, the only point left for decision was to pass the decree in favour of the plaintiffs, or in the alternative in favour of the executor, who would have to hand over the amount to the plaintiffs as the rightful heirs to the property of the late Lokmanya Tilak.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

Mr. Amin argued on behalf of the first defendant that the late Lokmanya Tilak having left a will, his property was vested in the executor, and therefore he was really entitled to receive the balance from the first defendant. He further contended that unless a representation was obtained to the estate of the late Lokmanya Tilak, no decree could be passed in favour of the plaintiffs. The latter had served in 1922, prior to the filing of the suit, a citation on the executor to obtain probate and consequently the Court had directed them to pay to the executor the amount necessary for obtaining the probate. The plaintiffs did not comply with the order of the Court, but filed a suit in 1923. Failing to obtain representation to the property, they were in no way entitled to the claim put forward.

The hearing was then adjourned to Tuesday.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, January 18.

Jute shares opened quiet after the weekend and a moderate turnover resulted. In coals a small business was reported without much change in prices. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares are steady while others showed no change. Government Securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper 54-10, 5 per cent. Bonds 1935 90-12, 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 79-6, ditto 1929/47 79-4 ditto 1945/55 91-6, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 94-8, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 100-8, 6-1/2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935, 101-8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Fully paid 879-8.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 0-4, Bengal 226-8, Burrakur 10-4, New Kendah 3-2, Raneegunge 31-12, Talcher 1.

Jutes.—Angld-India ordy. 285-8, Clive Ordy. 26-7, Craig 1, Gouripore pref. 99 small odd lot, Howrah 38-10, Kamarhatty ordy. 392, National ordy. 20-7, Nuddea 16-8, Presidency 5-12, Union ordy. 377-8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 4-1, Kumardhubi Engineering ordy. 0-10-0, B. I. Corporation defd. 0-9-0, Madan Theatres 2, Titaghur paper ordy. 9-2, ditto pref. 40, paid up 40, Midnapore Zemindary 59, Carew and Co., 11-4, Cawnpore Sugar 22, New Savan Sugar 11-14, Samastipore Sugar 11-11, 4 per cent. 1910/40 Calcutta Municipal debentures 70-12.—A.P.

## AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

RATNAGIRI, January 17.

The organisers of the Ratnagiri District Agricultural Conference have decided to adjourn the agricultural conference which was to be held this month, owing to the present political situation.—A.P.

# STEVENS MURDER TRIAL OPENS

## Two Youths Arrested While Loitering Near Court.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Charges under Sections 302 I.P.C. (Murder) and 302/34 (joint responsibility in murder) were framed against Miss Santi Ghose and Miss Sunitt Chowdhury, students of eighth class in Faizunnessa Girls' High School, Comilla, by the Special Tribunal under Mr. Justice Pearson at the Calcutta High Court to-day in connection with the murder of Mr. C. G. B. Stevens, District Magistrate of Comilla on 14th December 1931.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

The girls pleaded not guilty. Miss Santi pleaded not guilty to further charges of abetment of murder and attempting to murder the Sub-Divisional Officer and a 'chaprasi' and illegal possession of arms.

Miss Sunity also pleaded not guilty to a charge under the Arms Act.

ENTER DOCK WITH SMILES.

The members of the Tribunal are Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik and Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose. The accused were given chairs and they appeared cheerful when they were escorted to the dock by a female attendant.

The Advocate-General opened the case for the Crown and detailed the circumstances leading to the murder. The girls had sought an interview with the Magistrate who with the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Nepalchandra Sen came to the doorway of the office room when a petition was presented by Miss Santi.

MISLEADING THE COLLECTOR.

The scheme according to the Advocate-General was to mislead the Collector. When the petition was returned by the Magistrate to Miss Santi, Miss Sunity whipped out a revolver and fired at the chest of the Magistrate who was at a yard's distance. The Magistrate retreated when Miss Sunity fired a second shot which missed. The Magistrate was found dead in the pantry.

When Mr. Sen grappled with Miss Sunity, Miss Santi fired at Mr. Sen but missed. A second shot hit Rustom Ali, the 'chaprasi.' A constable and another 'chaprasi' caught the girls.

ACTING IN CONCERT.

While in jail custody the girls' confessions were recorded the same day by Deputy Magistrate. Concluding, the Advocate-General remarked: "It is absolutely immaterial who actually fired the second shot. At every step they found premeditation and the two girls were acting in concert.

Mr. Nepalchandra Sen was examined by the Advocate-General and cross-examined by the Defence Counsel. The injured 'chaprasi' and the constable were also examined.

TWO YOUTHS ARRESTED.

Two Bengali youths belonging to Comilla who were found loitering in the precincts of the High Court were arrested to-day during the hearing of the trial.—A.P.

# Kashmir Emergency Powers Regulations.

## HINDU PUBLIC MEETING DISALLOWED.

SRINAGAR, January 18.

The District Magistrate called another conference yesterday at his residence. Several police and military officers, including the Additional District Magistrate were present. Emergency Powers' Regulation was announced to Hindu and Muslim representatives who were specially invited.

A Hindu public meeting which was due to be held yesterday was consequently disallowed by the authorities. The public obeyed the order.—A.P.

# AT THE AGE OF 102!

## Major Strafford "Fades Away".

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, January 18.

Troop Sergeant Major John Stratford has "faded away" aged hundred-and-two at Wolverhampton. He was enlisted in Fourteenth Light Dragoons eighty-six years ago, served throughout the Indian Mutiny and was discharged from Army after twenty-five years of service.

When ninety he wrote to the War Office declaring that he was hard-up and his letter was rewarded.

## ARRESTED FOR DEFYING BAN.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Jan. 18.

Three local Congress workers were arrested last night for holding a meeting in defiance of the ban.

Eighteen Mussalmans have been arrested in connection with the riot on Saturday.—A.P.

# No Quorum For Mahasabha Meeting

## DR. MOONJE HURRIES TO POONA.

It is understood that the meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha which was called on Sunday in Bombay could not meet as there was no quorum. Dr. Moonje, who had prolonged his stay in Bombay for attending the meeting immediately cut short his stay and left for Poona.

## DR. MOONJE ON HIS WORK AT R. T. C.

POONA, January 18.

A correspondent writes from Poona under date to-day:—

Interviewed regarding the part played by him at the Round Table Conference, Dr. Moonje said that he was making a report to the Working Committee of the Maha Sabha on the work done by him at the Conference. The report would be published in due course.

At present, looking to the urgent and the vital importance of the work that would be done by the Franchise Committee, Dr. Moonje appealed to all those Hindus and other Nationalists who might appear to give evidence before the Franchise Committee to stick to the National scheme of the Hindu Sabha for the representation of the minority communities in the legislatures.

SCHEME IN NUTSHELL.

In brief the scheme was as follows:—Opposition to separate electorates, whether it be for Moslems or any other community; to provide special representation for minority communities by reservation for minority communities by reservation of seats on a population basis in Joint Electorates, no reservation of seats for any majority community in any Province, either in separate or Joint Electorates, with the object and result of securing a statutory majority to that majority community in any Province, resulting in an establishment of purely communal government in that Province.

In any scheme of minority protection by reservation of seats in a joint electorate, no minority community should have representation below its population strength in any Province. In reply to a question whether he would include the depressed classes in the scheme of minority protection or not, Dr. Moonje said I have already several times assured Dr. Ambedkar in London that I am prepared to grant him the same protection, that is reservation of seats on a population basis in joint electorats. I had proposed to him in London that he and I should write a joint letter to the Prime Minister confirming this compromised arrangement but he refused.—A.P.

# *A Brief Moratorium.*

## FORECAST OF LAUSANNE CONFERENCE DECISION

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rugby.—If the present arrangements for holding the Lausanne Reparations Conference on January 25 remain unchanged, the Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon and the President of the Board of Trade Walter Runciman, the three chief British delegates will leave for Switzerland next Saturday.

It is anticipated that the Conference, in any case, will be comparatively brief. Many newspapers in commenting on the situation incline to view that comparatively short reparations moratorium, together with an arrangement for further conference later in the year, at a date when electoral preoccupations in France and Germany should be over, and at which a more complete review of the problem might be practicable would accord best with all the factors in the present situation.

No official view on the policy is at present available.

The Italian financial experts Beneduce and Buti returned to Rome during the week-end after their conversations in London and Paris.—B.O.W.

## BANNED PROCESSION AT VERSOVA.

FIVE MEN ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

VERSOVA, January 18.

The police banned a local procession yesterday evening. The processionists disobeyed the order and the following five men were arrested.

Sjts. Harichandra B. Ghunte, Jagannath K. Waghmare, Sjt. Ganpat B. Patil, Sjt. Rajaram P. Dandekar, and Gopinath K. Kasker.

# *MATUNGA WORKSHOP: LOCK-OUT UNJUSTIFIABLE.*

## *Bombay Mayor To Invite Railway Authorities To Give Relief To "Poor Workers."*

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon to consider the following resolution which was moved by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala:—

RELIEVE POOR WORKERS.

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to invite the attention of the G. I. P. Railway Authorities to the fact that the closure of their Matunga Workshops on Fridays and Saturdays as well as the declaration by them of the lock-out is causing a considerable amount of hardship to the workmen and to intimate to them that the Corporation trust that some satisfactory solution of the matter will be brought about soon so as to afford due relief to the poor workers.

"That a copy of paragraph 1 of this resolution be forwarded to the representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee with a request that he will move his Committee to do the needful in the matter."

LOCK-OUT UNJUSTIFIED.

Dr. J. N. Choksy seconding the resolution said the matter of retrenchment was under enquiry by a Committee appointed by the Government of India and the question being 'sub judice' the Railway authorities should not have declared a lock-out. The workers did not strike work but they did so to express their protest against the cut of their wages. Then out of the 365 days in the year the workmen got leave for 174 days. These days of compulsory leave being not paid, the workmen hardly got half the pay in the month. Thus a workman getting Rs. 30 p.m. hardly received Rs. 15 in a month. He therefore urged the Mayor to exert his influence on the Railway authorities not to close their workshops on Fridays and Saturdays and to raise the lock-out of the workshops.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

# PERSIA BANS GOLD EXPORT.

## Warning To Visitors.

British subjects travelling to Persia are required to take note that:—

(1) All travellers must be in possession of valid national passports, bearing a valid visa for entry into Persia, issued by a Persian Diplomatic or Consular officer outside Persia.

N. B.:—Persons of dual British and Persian nationality must be in possession of Persian passports for entry into Persia.

(2) All foreign exchange, whether in the form of letters of Credit, Bankers drafts, cheques, notes or cash, must be declared to the Persian Customs Authorities on arrival at the frontier or port of entry into Persia, and a certificate of declaration obtained; omission to do so renders the foreign exchange liable to confiscation when the visitor leaves the country.

N. B.:—The import of Persian currency or notes is forbidden. The export of Tomans twenty in silver is permitted to the traveller for his personal requirements.

NO GOLD EXPORT.

(3) The export of all gold from Persia is forbidden. Visitors are consequently warned that gold ornaments or jewellery set in gold, even if declared on entry, may not be taken out of the country and are liable to confiscation at the frontier if attempts are made to take them out.

(4) Persons living in Persia and desirous of obtaining foreign exchange to cover their journey expenses, or of converting any capital they may possess in Persian currency, may possibly be unable to obtain their requirements from the Banks. Such exchange can then only be obtained in the bazaars at an appreciable premium over the official rate.

(5) No resident in Persia may send out of the country any merchandise, or in some cases even personal property, without furnishing an adequate guarantee of the eventual sale to the Persian Government or the foreign exchange realisable by the sale abroad of such merchandise or personal property.

(6) No resident in Persia can import, except with great difficulty, any personal requirements.

RESIDENCE PERMIT.

(7) All visitors to Persia are required by Law to register with the Police within eight days of arrival and obtain a permis de sejour (residence permit). Their arrival in a Persian town must be notified to the Police within 48 hours.

(8) The children born in Persia of British parents are by Persian Law Persian subjects but, in certain cases, have the right of renunciation of their Persian nationality at the age of 18.

## PRINCES' MEETING AT DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

It is understood that the Committee of Princes on Paramountcy meets at Delhi on January 27, when the Maharajas of Bikaner, Kashmir and Patiala and the Nawab of Bhopal are expected to be present.—A.P.

# BURMESE PHONGYI ON HUNGER STRIKE.

RANGOON, January 18.

With reference to Phongyi Shin Ariya, brother of Ottama and now a convict on hunger-strike in Mandalay Jail a press communique states:—

Shin Ariyia was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Mandalay for sedition on 18th November and sentenced to seven years' transportation. He was recommended for Class A" but the reasons given by the Judge, according to the local Government, justified his inclusion in Class "B".

After relating the life history of Shin Ariya the communique states that there was no reason that he should be put in Class "A". However, at the end of last month, the local Government commuted the accused's sentence to three years' simple imprisonment the effect of which was that the accused was allowed to wear his yellow robes and was exempted from performing prison tasks, the food being the same for Class "A" and "B".

The Government have also expressed willingness to transfer him to any other jail where separate accommodation exists for "B" Class prisoners. They cannot do it until he is fit to travel. The communique concludes that though under the rules the Government cannot place Shin Ariya in Class "A" they have treated him with exceptional generosity. Hence they are unable to see what valid grievance or reasonable ground he has for refusal for food. —A.P.

## AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly giving a small space in your esteemed paper to the following appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian situation by an influential firm of manufacturers in Chicago:—

"Our mutually admired Mr. Gandhi has come and gone from England and I know that we mutually regret that his visit did not accomplish what was hoped for, but I venture to say that it did a great deal toward clearing up the thing. I feel positive that he left with hordes of friends and admirers. I regret he did not come to the States. I would like to have seen him—would like to at least have been in his presence for it would appear that he is one of the outstanding souls on the earth to-day.

1931 is fast coming to a close, and we will soon begin to start a new year. I particularly hope that the dark clouds that have hovered over India for centuries are clearing away. They must be. I have a very good physician friend who has just returned from India after spending many months with one of the missionaries, and she tells me of some of the wretched conditions that prevail over there, but through it all I think I can visualize an unrest and a movement toward freedom, education and future happiness for your people."

Persons in authority often fail to appreciate the actions or listen to words of wisdom of any individual, even if that individual is a real saint held in love and veneration by his own countrymen and the world at large. That Lord Willingdon should have spurned the overtures of Mahatma Gandhi for an interview appears only due to his present surroundings. We hope he will realize the reasonableness of the Mahatma's request even now, and not allow India and England to drift asunder.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

# SCIENCE IN THE NEW YEAR

## ASTONISHING ADVANCES EXPECTED.

**Prof. E. N. Da C. Andrade (Quain Professor of Physics in the University of London), writes in the London "Sunday Times":—**

In what direction are the most important advances in Science likely to be made during the coming year?

There is always, of course, the chance of some totally unexpected discovery, such as that of X-Rays by Roentgen in 1895, no one before that date had even dimly suspected the possibility of a penetrating radiation which would pass through any material whatsoever. We can scarcely hope, however, for anything so sensational as that discovery, which has proved equally important for abstract scientific theory and for practical purposes which touch men's lives directly.

It seems most reasonable to select for consideration certain fundamental problems on which a determined attack is being made by different methods in various parts of the world. The discoveries of the past few years indicate that we may be on the brink of several quite exciting advances, one of which, at least, obviously possesses the possibility of far-reaching practical results. Even of the others, while for the moment they may seem very remote from daily life, who shall say what everyday wonders may come?

When, years ago, Professor O. W. Richardson was working on the emission of electrons from hot wires, who dreamt that his researches, which lie at the basis of wireless valve, would play a part in enabling people in London to listen to music performed in Berlin or Paris?

SUPER-CONDUCTORS.

Let us consider first a problem with an obvious industrial possibility. The question as to how a metal wire conducts electricity has long plagued the best brains in physics. At one time, it was supposed that the wire was occupied by a cloud of electrons, particles of negative electricity, like flies in a long cylindrical cage of netting representing the wire, a cage which must be considered full of lumps of sugar to represent the atoms of the metal. The electrons responsible for the passage of the current were supposed to be free in the interstices between the atoms, and to drift along under the influence of the electric force when the wire was connected to a battery, as the flies would if a wind blew along their cage.

This theory, however, will not work when we go into details, and has been superseded by more complicated, but still unsatisfactory, theories. Since it was first put forward an experimental discovery of an extraordinary nature has offered a fresh problem.

This discovery is that if a metal wire is made exceedingly cold it conducts electricity abnormally well, a phenomenon referred to, in the language of cinema advertisements, but with justification, as super-conductivity. On theoretical grounds we should expect a wire to conduct electricity better when cold, and there would be nothing surprising if a lead wire at a temperature of 268 degrees centigrade below zero, that is, 5 degrees above the lowest imaginable temperature, or absolute zero, were to conduct sixty times as well as at ordinary temperature.

THE KEY TO THE PROBLEM.

Actually, however, it conducts about 300 million times as well, which means that a thousand miles of lead wire at this exceedingly low temperature offers no more resistance to the passage of electricity than one inch of copper wire of the same diameter at ordinary temperature. Several, but not all, metals show this super-conductivity at very low temperatures. There is at present no explanation that is at all satisfactory, and it seems quite likely that further information of as to how a metal becomes super-conducting would place in our hands the key to the whole problem of the conduction of electricity in metals.

It may also well be that when we know more about how metals become super-conducting we shall be on the way to the preparation of alloys that will have abnormally good conductivity at ordinary temperatures, which will be a step of immense practical importance.

The reason why cables conveying large currents have to be made very stout is that in a thin wire the heat generated by the passage of the current would be too great for safety, and this heat, which is a consequence of the electrical resistance, also represents a loss of power. The production at an economic price of a metal conducting markedly better than copper would have a profound effect on all problems of electrical engineering.

HIGH HOPES OF 1932.

The investigation of super-conductivity demands a laboratory, where extreme cold can be produced—a so-called cryogenic laboratory at present there is one such laboratory, at Leyden, where the phenomenon was discovered; another in Berlin, and another in Toronto, where Professor J. C. McLennan and his students are very actively carrying on research on the subject.

They have already shown that very rapidly alternating currents, reveal a new aspect of super-conductivity, and within the last few weeks a somewhat cryptic announcement has been made that would seem to indicate that Professor McLennan has obtained super-conductivity at a temperature higher than that at which it has hitherto been detected. The possibility of the preparation of such an alloy as has just been mentioned is also foreshadowed. A new cryogenic laboratory is being installed in Cambridge.

We may certainly put down super-conductivity as a subject in which the New Year may be expected to reveal astonishing advances.

MYSTERY OF COSMIC RAYS.

Modern astronomy and modern physics are equally concerned in the problem presented by the cosmic rays. These are very penetrating rays which can be detected by their electrical effects. The measurements made on them are a triumph of modern technique, for although they pass through great thicknesses of matter they are very feeble and difficult to observe, just as penetrating statesmanship is difficult to detect on account of its rarity.

During the last few years the earlier results of the German investigators, Hess and Kohlhorster, have been extended by the intensive researches of Millikan and his school in America, and of Geiger, Bothe, Regener, Kohlhorster and many others in Germany. By lowering instruments into deep lakes such as Constance in Switzerland and various snow-fed lakes in America, it has been shown that the radiation comes from outside the earth, for the effect becomes weaker and weaker the deeper the instrument goes. Confirmatory results have been obtained on Alpine glaciers and by balloon ascents—in fact, a great part of the scientific interest of Professor Piccard's sensational ascent is the possibilities it open up for investigating these radiations.

ORIGIN OF THE RAYS.

Recent measurements have shown that the rays are equally strong both day and night, and do not, therefore, come from the sun; further, that they come to the earth from all directions, and not, for instance, more strongly from the direction of the Milky Way. Many arguments tend to show that they originate in the furthest depth of space, and, since they have come such prodigious distances, those now reaching us must have been generated in times unimaginably remote.

The origin of the rays, which are much more penetrating than any X-rays or gamma rays, obtainable terrestrially, is still in doubt, although many things support Sir James Jeans's theory that they are due to the annihilation of matter on the confines of space. The very nature of the rays, whether waves or particles, is at present uncertain.

The importance of the subject is such that investigations in the ultra-radiation, as it is sometimes called, are being energetically pursued both in America and the Old World and we may reasonably hope for very interesting results during the coming year, bearing not only upon the structure and distribution of matter in cosmic space, but also upon the general properties of radiation. It is yet to be established if the radiation has any effect on human life.

BREAKING OF THE ATOM.

All problems in the physics of the earth and of the stars ultimately come back to the atom and its constituents, the positively-charged proton and the negatively charged electron.

The atom consists of a very small positively-charged nucleus, like a minute central sun, surrounded by a cloud of electrons. In spite of its extreme minuteness for it is about a million millionth of an inch across, the structure and properties of the atomic nucleus are now being extensively investigated, especially by its discoverer, Lord Rutherford, and his school. Within the last few weeks Lord Rutherford has announced striking advances that have been made by the study of the radiations from radium and kindred substances towards an understanding of the mechanism of this nucleus, the ruler of the atomic world.

Meanwhile, the spectroscopists have found out how to deduce the way in which the nucleus spins, like the sun, on its axis. We are in the initial stages of a determined attack on the mysteries of the nucleus, which is sure to develop interestingly in the near future.

The breaking of the atom, which means definitely adding a particle to, or taking away a particle from, the nucleus, is a subject of perennial interest. It is now tolerably clear that this can be done without danger of wholesale destruction which was at one time bruited, mainly in lay circles.

SENSATIONAL RESULTS.

Lord Rutherford has already found a method of establishing the breaking of certain light atoms by the alpha rays from radium, but in insignificant quantities. Further advances are largely bound up with the possibility of obtaining a copious supply of exceedingly high-speed electrons and atoms. This means that a way must be found to apply potentials of a few million volts to exhausted tubes.

America, with her very great technical resources, is likely to be prominent in this direction, although at Cambridge and elsewhere something has already been done on these lines. Reports of a first success in the application of such enormous voltages to breaking the atom, have been cabled by Professor Millikan, and it is clear that in the coming year we may hope for further details and sensational results.

While modern research is so largely occupied with the unfamiliar, radiations of strange properties and particles of unimaginable speed, the apparently simplest phenomena are still full of mystery. We know precious little even yet as to how atoms combine to form quite simple chemical compounds; the nature of even the simplest liquid is very obscure. Perhaps the coming year will have something for us even here. Of one thing, however we may be sure—for every riddle solved two new ones will present themselves.

# GOANESE AND PROHIBITION.

## PLEA FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK EVIL.

(BY "A GOAN.")

Synchronising with a movement for prohibition in Goa and, indirectly, amongst the colonies and groups of Goanese 'emigres' in British India, as it does, Mahatma Gandhi's remarkably spontaneous and graceful solicitude for the welfare of Indian "Christians" (the biggest majority of Catholics of Goan as well as non-Goan origin), ought to attract greater attention to the highly deplorable existence of the drink-evil amongst these "Christians."

"WET" RELIGION.

That the Mahatma should emphasise the need of elimination of alcoholism and cultivation of such social virtues as make for enhanced happiness of the whole community speaks highly not only of the great Indian leader's disinterested interest in these people but also of the scandal that any kind of Christianity should be compatible with indiscriminate liquor-consumption and habitual drunkenness. It is doubtful whether the whole truth is at all known about the situation created by the propagation of the gospel of drink and, if so, the Mahatma's description of the evil as "Satanic" is not, after all, an understatement. I had had occasion before to point out in these columns how religion is a factor of major importance in the Goan problem of the drink-evil and how, too, paradoxically enough, the Catholic Church, if not the real religion, instead of fighting this truly diabolical evil actually helps in its spread. She tolerates and deliberately omits to reprove the bachhanalian flow of alcoholic drinks on the occasion of Church functions, weddings, Christenings and other social occasions and is officially understood to be hundred per cent. "wet" unlike either Hinduism or Islam which rightly taboos such drinks as unseemly and unclean.

DRINK & CIVILIZATION.

No wonder, such un-Christian Christianity should shock a student and follower (in non-dogmatic professional sense) of the Mahatma's position although we, who have been brought up in its utter hopelessness and inevitability in the direction of reform, accept it as a matter of course. The 'naivete' of the ignorant poor in regard to the religious aspect of alcoholism is truly pathetic and we should hardly feel surprised if they honestly believed that drunkenness was part of the faith they professed with such exemplary docility. The non-Catholics, indeed, regard their brethren in the light of the elect whose religious practice regards alcoholism with definite fondness and many educated and clean-lived Goanese have to submit to the humiliation of being considered as born, not to say unscrupulous, drunkards. And not only the ignorant are inclined towards such a cheap and drunken superstition but many half-educated or so-called educated men amongst us consider it as a mark of 'civilisation' that distinguishes the common sober humanity from themselves as the drinking 'elite.' It is certainly interesting to trace this ridiculous, if prevalent, belief to the conquest and cultural domination (or more acurately, decadence) of the Portuguese in India, and there is enough historical evidence to prove that the Portuguese Imperialists were much more sober than their English and other contemporaries although their later decadence may quite have plunged them into systematic alcoholism.

CHOTA CHESTER-BELLOCS.

It seems to one rather grotesque that any one of our Goanese should affect the airs of a Chesterton or a Belloc and try to dazzle his audience with the wit of these "wet" celebrities on the subject of drinks. One may as well cite the expert authority of Sir Arbuthnot Lane on beer without referring to the tragic conditions of poverty and drunkenness that uncnecked alcoholism brings into thousands of homes and hovels of our poor people in Goa. A professor of literature may consume (literally) endless bottles of whisky if such a debauch brings him any distinguished consciousness of Chester-Bellocian bliss. But he would be failing in the most elementary human feeling if he preached Mr. Chesterton's religion of drink and Catholicism to the poor Yakel in Goa who starves his wife and children for his passion for raw 'feni.' We all have great admiration for Chesterton when he assails Schopenhaurian pessimism mainly because he is a good sociologist; he is perhaps the least likely to favour drink when it is reduced to a fearsome disease in chronic drunkenness.

AN APPEAL.

There is no moral issue in drink that, certainly, conflicts with the material. Even in Gandhian ethics, moral and material values mingle into a vision of better humanity. The Mahatma's concern for the poor, exploited masses of "Christians" is shared by all those who would like them to live in happiness and no better contribution to this could be made if greater interest and sympathy were forthcoming on the part of the Catholic and other Goan communities in the prohibition movement launched in Goa. This movement is led by a few men who would like to see their community rid of this deadly alcoholism that reduces masses of Goanese to the verge of every description of misery. Goa has been suffering from the devastating effects of the drink habit as probably no single place or community does in the wide world. Yet we appear to be so callously self-complacent about it. Nor is prohibition easy work in a place where the State controls and has important revenue interests in alcohol and the Church is apathetically complacent. The fight in the face of these odds is a hard one: but it must be faced if we are not to despair of the salvation of our poor, exploited people. Drink is one of the first causes of Goa's poverty and never before has the need for its removal grown more urgent as it has at this moment of general economic depression.

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# Trade Boom And Depressions.

## THEORY AND FACTS.

**The following is the continuation of the paper that was read by Professor S. K. Muranjan, of the Karnatak College, Dharwar at the recent sessions of the Economic Conference in Bombay:—**

The value and cost of production of investment goods are independent of the savings of the community and of each other. The disequillibrium between cost of production of investment-goods and savings arises in this manner. To any quantity of savings, there corresponds a "natural" or appropriate rate of interest at which they would be duly absorbed by the enterprizers. But, on account of the preoccupation of the banking-system with other ends, the market-rate by which we are to understand "the complex of interest-rates effective in the market at any time for the borrowing and lending of money for short periods" rarely corresponds to the "natural" rate. When it lags behind, the cost of investment-goods tends to exceed savings—with profits for the producers of consumption-goods. The reverse happens when it overshoots savings. The situation in each case is aggravated by the fact that movements in the bank-rate when believed to be temporary lead to anticipatory hastening or postponement of investment plans and that they cause savings to move in a direction opposite to the cost and value of investment-goods.*

### EFFECT OF BANK RATES.

The effect on the producers of consumption-goods is, however, subsequent to the direct and immediate affect on the value of investment-goods —effect which differs according to the durability of the goods. Apart from the expected income, the value of investment-goods depends on the rate of interest at which future income is discounted and the attitude of the people towards savings-deposits as against securities. Ultimately, of course, the rate allowed on saving-deposits and the prices of securities must depend on the bank-rate and the the banking-policy. A rise in the bank-rate depresses the prices of investment-goods and securities and a fall tends to raise them. The price-level of consumption-goods will then move in the same direction, at first in response to the rate of savings, but later and in a greater measure, in response to the change in the prices of investment-goods. The volume of employment and the rates of efficiency-earnings will move significantly in the last stage when equilibrium will be restored by means of alterations in employment and income-levels.

The excess investment of the boom-phase may take the form of more capital-goods, in place of the previous consumption-goods: or more capital-goods in addition to the existing flow of consumption-goods; or mere additional consumption-goods. In the first alternative, the price-level of consumption-goods will rise after one production cycle is complete. In the other two cases, the rise in the price-level of liquid and working capital will be almost immediate. If there is any incidental increase in the rates of efficiency-earnings, then the rise in the price-level due to additional investment will be superposed on the rise due to the former cause. In the next or secondary phase of the cycle, the prices of all consumption-goods will rise—particularly under the influence of the dealers who will find their stocks melting away with windfall profits for themselves. The collapse will begin when the additional consumption-goods appropriate to the additional investment are thrown on the market—which will depend in its turn on the length of the production-cycle. The period of the depression will depend among other causes indicated in the second section on the nature and duration of the existing contracts.

### CAPITAL FOR BOOM-PHASE.

The additional working capital required for the boom-phase is secured largely through the rise of prices and the consequent curtailment of consumption and to a small extent only from the liquid-consumption-goods in stock. In the depression period, the process is reversed and working capital is dissipated on account of the increased purchasing power of income—in absence of investment-activity. It is in this way that the excess or deficit of cost of investment over savings is brought into existence. This fact explains also how the prosperity phase can gather but slowly, while, when it finally breaks, the decline into slump is very precipitate. The working-capital required by modern industry with its roundabout process is very huge and its accumulation by the aforesaid transfer is bound to be but very tary. The expenses of holding liquid consumption-goods—of which interest is but a small item—are on the other hand very burdensome and once prices tend downward, their rapid disposal makes the break sudden and complete.

In the tables given in this section, I have made an attempt to set out in a broad manner the main features of the economic situation in India during the last ten years of trade-depression.

The index of business activity was made up of the following series. (1) Numbers and values of civil suits and registrotions—4; (2) rail-carried goods, total shipping tonnage cleared, gross railway earnings—3; (3) total sea-trade and coasting trade—2; (4) Number of letters, telegraphic messages and values of money-orders issued.

The index of production (weighted) consists of the following three series: (5) Production of wheat, rice, cotton, jute, rape-seed, linseed, and total sown area; (6) British India production of cotton goods, woollen goods, paper, Brewery-liquor, consumption of jute in mills, paid-up capital of Joint Stock Companies. This is a weighted series as follows: cotton goods—10; jute-consumption—5, Paid-up capital—2; the rest 1 each; (7) Production of coal, petroleum and iron. The three series were weighted as 20: 4: 1.

Wherever values are involved, they were adjusted according to a composite index-number made up of the Bombay Whole-Sale Prices Index Number and the Bombay Cost of Living Index-Number in the proportion of 1 to 3. The latter index number may be taken to represent wages, transport charges and retail and wholesale distributing charges, services, etc., which the former reflects but indifferently and with significant time-lag.

The prices index-numbers were constructed from "Annual Average Whole prices of Staple Commodities in India" given in Table 294 of Statistical abstract while the prices of manufactured articles were taken from "wholesale prices of staple articles of export and import," Table 292, Seventh Issue.

All sections of producers have suffered immense losses on account of the unexampled violence with which prices have fallen during the last ten years. The distress of industries like agriculture which employ more fixed capital relatively, or which cannot change over from one branch of production to another has been much more acute than in the case of others. But a still greater disaster has overtaken agriculture in that the ratio of exchange has been heavily against agricultural products and in favour of manufactures. As the table indicates, the ratio was heavily against agriculture till 1925. Thereafter, there set in a tendency to a rapid restoration of the pre-war parity, which was almost attained by 1928. Unfortunately, the catastrophic fall in 1930 has again initiated a severe disequilibrium from which no recovery can be expected for some years to come. Another noteworthy feature of the table is the tendency of prices of food-grains to fall more quickly than the prices of other agricultural products—although in recent years a distinct improvement has taken place in favour of food-grains. Food-grains—it is hardly necessary to add—cover the greater part of the area under cultivation; and the elasticity of demand for them is much less than unity.

TABLE 1

| Years. | 1 Prices of Agricultural Products* | 2 Prices of Manufactured Products† | 3 Ratio of Manufactured Articles to Agricultural Products. 2/1 | 4 Prices of seven Food-grains.‡ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914—100 | 1914—100 | | 1921—155.9 |
| 1920 | 158.9 | 260.2 | 163.8 | ... |
| 1921 | 155.9 | 219.2 | 140.6 | 155.9 |
| 1922 | 155.6 | 195.5 | 151.1 | 144.1 |
| 1923 | 140.3 | 193.6 | 138.0 | 112.8 |
| 1924 | 149.8 | 211.2 | 141.4 | 120.3 |
| 1925 | 152.4 | 193.5 | 126.9 | 137.8 |
| 1926 | 138.4 | 169.0 | 122.4 | 139.0 |
| 1927 | 131.2 | 151.8 | 115.7 | |
| 1928 | 128.8 | 136.9 | 106.4 | (Cereals & Pulses) |
| 1929 | 133.7§ | | | 139§ |
| 1930 | 106.9§ | | | 120§ |

climax of these tribulations, and 1934 will see the beginnings of the new Russia which will arise out of the chaos of the past."

Early in January a political crisis is predicted, and it is suggested that in the middle of February there will be some panic on the Stock Exchange. A member of the Royal Family will be threatened with illness or death at the end of April.

The Budget will be "a not unpopular one," owing to reduced taxation; proposals connected with land and housing will meet with much crisicism, and the scale of death duties will be reviewed.

At the end of May a grave Naval disaster is foreshadowed. Soon after midsummer there will be a danger of hostilities in the Near East.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.

In the middle of July a sudden Government crisis will arise, and some talk of an engineering or dockyard strike will occur about this time. There will be Ministerial changes in September, and unemployment will cause dissatisfaction throughout the country. Throughout the year our export trade will expand, and England is expected to make greater strides than any other country.

This optimism is all the more encouraging in view of the fact that many important events, including the last General Election, have been forecast with uncanny accuracy in Foulsham's edition of Old Moore's Almanack.

In the edition published in the summer of 1930 it predicted that in October of last year there would be "a political crisis of the first magnitude, followed by the fall of the Government and a General Election in which a new National Party will be returned. Foreign and Empire Trade will be one of the main issues."

In the issue of 1931 an outstanding individual prophecy was the birth of Princess Margaret Rose.—"C. and M. Gazette."

TABLE 2.

| | Wheat per Md. | Cotton per 4/5 Candy | Rape-seed Md. | Rice Cwt. | Cotton-seed per Cwt. | Jute 4/5 Candy. | Linseed Md |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911-14 ... | 100 | 134.8 | 156.8 | 137.7 | 92.93 | 87.4 | 180.1 |
| Prices | | | | | | | |
| 1924-23 ... | 100 | 134.8 | 137.8 | 113.9 | 66.9 | 57.0 | 129.0 |
| 1911-14 ... | 100 | 61.5 | 16.3 | 320.0 | ..... | 13.12 | 11.8 |
| Acres. | | | | | | | |
| 1914-28 ... | 100 | 67.7 | 13.6 | 323.2 | ..... | 21.76 | 9.7 |
| Acres. Ms. | | | | | | | |
| 1914-28 ... | 97.3 | 65.9 | 13.3 | 314.0 | ..... | 12.4 | 9.5 |

In this table, the average wholesale prices and areas under cultivation are expressed as percentages of the corresponding figures for wheat; it thus sets out the relative position of the various crops.

Cotton has improved its price relatively to all other crops except wheat and it has made the biggest gain in acreage. The price of wheat has improved relative to all other crops—perhaps due to the disappearance of Russia from the market. Rice, jute, and linseed regard to price and all except rise in regard to acreage also. Perhaps the changes in acreages are retarded by natural inertia and considerations of physical conditions.

TABLE 3.

| | Industrial Production Index | Annual increase or decrease in paid-up Capital of Joint Stock Companies | Annual increase or decrease in number of Joint Stock Companies. | Average daily workers employed in Industries—All India. | Imports and production of Iron and Steel | Imports of Gold. | Changes in Interest bearing obligation of Government in India |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914-100 | | | 000s | 100 tons | Lacs of Oz. | Crores |
| 1918-19 | 113.7 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | —9 | ... |
| 1919-20 | 118.9 | +15 | 787 | 1369 | ... | +56 | ... |
| 1920-21 | 1119. | +38 | 783 | 1497 | 1260 | +8 | ... |
| 1921-22 | 110.8 | +64 | 498 | ..... | 1354 | —2 | ... |
| 1922-23 | 112.8 | +26 | 4 | ..... | 1371 | +58 | ... |
| 1923-24 | 118.4 | +4.7 (24)* | 35 | ..... | 1577 | +43 | +10.53 |
| 1924-25 | 130.0 | +12.0 (23) | 2 | ..... | 2313 | +119 | +28.13 |
| 1925-26 | 130.2 | +1.2 (34) | 104 | ..... | 2427 | +60 | +24.72 |
| 1926-27 | 141.2 | +0.1 (20) | 230 | 1686 | 2500 | +32 | +13.90 |
| 1927-28 | 161.5 | +0.3 (21) | 232 | 1889 | 3046 | +32 | +13.22 |
| 1928-29 | ... | (28) | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | +35.78 |
| 1929-30 | ... | (67) | ... | ..... | ... | ... | +47.83 |
| 1930-31 | ... | (29) | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... |

*Figures in brackets are capital issues of Joint-Stock Companies for calendar years for British India. The Post Office Savings and Five Years Cash certificates aggregated from 1922 to 26, 33, 38, 48, 56, 63.

(To Be Continued).

## THE "NEW DAY IN WORLD'S HISTORY

### "Old Moore's" Forecast

"The rising sun of prosperity throws its first shafts of light on to the mountain-tops, dispelling the shadows, and a new day in the world's history begins."

This is the cheerful forecast of that hardy annual, "Old Moore," whose Almanack for 1932 has now been issued by W. Foulsham and Co.

"Sagittarius, the ruling sign of 1932, is the sign of the world trade, shipping expansion, and the growth of international relations," the author explains, adding that this year will provide "the first real glimpse of prosperity."

Several other interesting forecasts are made. During 1932 the spread of the occult will be unparalleled. There will be some revolutionary discoveries in the world of electricity and wireless.

There will be important constitutional changes in this country, together with an entire reorganisation of our present system of Government. Next autumn "the passage of Mars through Leo will stir up a rather aggressive spirit" in France, Italy, and Roumania. Conditions in India, it is optimistically suggested, will be more settled.

CATASTROPHE ON RUSSIA.

One of the most striking predictions concerns Soviet Russia. During the next three years it is prophesied that "Russia will pay the price of her ruthless campaign against religion. One by one her leaders will fall; famine and want will cry out aloud throughout the land; disease and pestilence will spread over the stricken nation until at last it turns its face again towards the light.

"The year 1934 will mark the

## TENANTS' ECONOMIC SWARAJ.

### "How To Establish It."

In order to enable the Bombay Municipal Corporators to get the existing municipal Act Section 109, duty amended through the Legislative Council for rendering financial help for House Building purposes in the Municipal Area, a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal aided Housing and Tenant's Welfare Institute will be held on Wednesday the 20th instant at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.) in the Mayor's Chamber of the Bombay Municipality, when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will deliver a lecture on "Advantages of Tenant ownership Housing and Municipal Co-operative Institute" for establishing economic Swaraj for Middle class tenants and helpless college students. The Mayor of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BOMBAY.

### 66,345 Working Days Lost.

During November, the number of indudstrial disputes was six of which one occurred in Kurla and five in Ahmedabad. The number of work-people involved in these disputes was 5,226 and the number of working days lost was 66,345.

LIONEL BARNETT

## The World's most beautiful Child
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*"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling."* (Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

### Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

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# SHIPPING NEWS.

## Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
January 18.
Khosrou, Lerk, Jeddah.
Havre Maru, Stow, Kobe.
C/ Lahore, Percival, Liverpool.
Marley, Hovland, Java.
Nurjehan, Smith, Calcutta.
Lasco, Oshivi, Batoum.
Nippon, Hovell, Verawal.

DEPARTURES.
January 19.
Kidderpore, Wright, Kobe.
Jalaputra, Trick, Calcutta.

LOADING.
January 18.
Steamer Nippon for Hamburg.
Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta.

S S Khosru:—The T M Co.'s steamer Khosrou arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 15 passengers.

S S Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S City of Lahore:—The K N Co.'s steamer City of Lahore arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Marley:—The National S S Co's steamer Marley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Co.'s steamer Nurjehan arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Tascoma:—The S O Co's steamer Tascoma arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Nippon:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Nippon arrived in harbour yesterday from Verawal with a general cargo.

S S Kidderpore:—The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Kidderpore will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Jalaputra:—The Sciudia S N Co's steamer Jalaputra will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

### ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 18.
1 Tarantia, 3098, Glasgow, 20/1, G. Trading Co.
2 Durenda, 4450, London 20/-, M M. and Co.
6 C/ Lahore 4463, Karachi 22-1, K Nixon & Co.
8 Chinkoa, 3295, Karachi, 20/1, M M & Co.
11 Sumatra, 3651, Genoa, 23-1, L T and M Ital.
13 Querimba 4772 Rangoon 18-1 M M and Co.
16 Argenfels 3540, Rotterdam, 19/1, L. E.
17 Aquileia 4030, Genoa, 26-1, L T and M I.

### VICTORIA DOCK

2 Ranee, 3143, Calcutta, 22/1 T. Morrison & Co.
3 Bandra, 1877 P Gulf, 20/1, M M & Co.
5 Hankow Maru, 2524, Kobe, 22/1 N Y Kaisha.
7 Clan Macbride, 3009, Cochin. 20/1 James Finlay & Co.
8 Grangepark, 3172, Dunkirk, 19-1 G. Trading Co.
9 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan 18/1, M M & Co.
10-11 Shinnoh Maru, 3582, Japan, 23/1 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Cambada, 3252, Calcutta, N F, M M & Co.
14 Havre Maru 3540 Kobe. N F O S Kaisha.
15 Marby, 656, Bhavnagar, 19/1, National Steamship Co.

### PRINCE'S DOCK

A Fager, 651, Bangkok, 19/1 F F C and Co.
C/R Nirvana, N F N F, M M & Co.
D/E Jalputra, Calcutta, 19/1, Scindia S N Co.
F Khosrou, N F N F, T Morrison & Co.

### STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 22|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield, 30|1, M. M. and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania, 27-1 G T Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Teneriffu, 16|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Murienfels 27-1 L Edward Ltd.
Sturnfels, 17|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Ganga, 20|1, L. T. Co.
FROM NEW YORK
Cityebank, 17|1, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Christania, 26|1, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 26|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
City of Delhart, 4|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Mirzapore, 26-1, P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru, 14-1, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, O. S. Kaisha.
Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 15|1, P. and O. S. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, N. Y. O. S. Kaisha.

FROM BRINDISI.
Comorin, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla, 30|1 M. M. and Co.

### SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura 23-1 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 24-1, M M and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia 25-1, G T Co.
C|o. Shanghai, 14-1, J F Co.
Grange Park, 19|1, G T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Acquileia, 26|1, M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels, 19|1, L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Kidderpore, 16|1 M A S N.
Hankow Maru 22-1, N Y Kaisha.
Shimo Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Bandra, 20|1 M M & Co.
Varela, 23|1 M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Querimba, 20-1, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Ranee, NF, T M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
City of Lahore, NF K N Co.
FOR MARMAGOA.
Clan Macbride, 19|1, J F Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
FOR MAURITTUS.
Khosrou, NF, T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanjia, 27|1, M M & Co.

### STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda, M. M. and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Tarantia, G. T. Co.
C|o Shanghai, J F Co.
Grange Park F J Co.
FOR GENOA.
Acquileia, M Italiana.
FOR MARMAGOA.
Clan MacBride, J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Argenfels, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Hankow Maru N Y Kaisha.
Shimoh Maru, O S Kaisha.
FROM BUSRAH.
Bandra M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Querimba, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Ranee T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanjia, M M & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou, T M Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager, F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Sawokla (boats) G.L.D. 16/1/32
S S Shinnoh Maru (boats) G.L.D. 16/1/32.
S S Rane G.L.D. 16/1/32.
S S Irrawadi, G.L.D. 16/1/32.
S S Vita G.L.D. 18/1/32
S S Rawalpindi (boats) G.L.D. 16/1/32.
M " India, G.L.D. 16/1/32.
S S Badarpur, G.L.D 18/1/32

EXPORTS
Bombay, Jan. 18.

For London:—2 pkgs. woollen carpets and 26 cases bristles Cox and Kings Ltd.; 6 cases isinglass Grindley and Co.; 17 cases bristles B Lawrie and Co.; 5 bales woollen carpets A Azizulla; 4 bales woollen carpets B Mahdi; 4 bales woollen carpets B Ardeshir; 7 bales animal skin A K A Rasul; 35 bales animal skin K Lalbhai; 11 bales animal skin A M C P Pillai and Co.; 106 bags coffee Thos Cook and Sons; 28 cases chutney T Nowroji; 500 box red sultania, K Harjivan and Co.

For Marseilles:—7040 bags ground nuts K Devchand and Co.

S S Durenda for London: - 27 bales healds A L Zaveri.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw Bombay Co.; 94 bales wool raw F Latham and Co.; 9 bales wool raw W R Virchand and Co.; 190 bales wool raw M Motilal. 13 bales cotton thread waste A L Zaveri; 54 bales cotton thread waste Chimanlal and Sons; 50 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas & Co.; 100 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S S Nippon for Antwerp:—205 bags groundnut cakes A Coomerbhoy.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool:—1600 bags groundnut cakes W Latham and Co.; 700 bags groundnut cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 6400 bags groundnut cakes Steel Bros. and Co.; 1260 bags groundnut cakes Elria Bros.

For Glasgow:—700 bags groundnut cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Manchester:—250 bags cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For Marseilles:—3410 bags groundnuts S M Rajgor and Co.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg:—3405 bags groundnut cakes A Oomerbhoy; 1400 bags groundnut cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co.; 700 bags linseed oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdam:—1400 bags groundnut cakes A Oomerbhoy.

S S Grange Park for Antwerp:—620 bags groundnut cakes A Baldevdas; 700 bags linseed cakes A Abdul Sabe; 150 bags hemp M Nissim.

For Rotterdam:—1400 bags groundnut cakes A Abdul Sahis.

S S Aquilia for Naples:—2560 bags groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

For Genoa:—1318 bags groundnutseed and 1220 bags linseed Birla Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Sumatra for Genoa:—1220 bales linseed Birla Bros.

S S Sinnoh Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hankow Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw Sassoon David and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Jan. 18.

S S Nirvana, Agents M M & Co., from Moulmein:—15677 bags rice, 3860 pieces teak stuff, 199 pieces teak squares, 1103 pieces teak posts, 73926 pieces teak scantlings, 2340 pieces teak planks.

From Rangoon:—420 pieces teak squares, 2002 pieces teak planks, 612 pieces teak posts, 50958 pieces teak scantlings, 4340 pieces teak boards, 44 bags betel nuts, 130 drums empty drums, 699 bag pig lead, 544 cases wax candles.

From Alleppy:—142 bundles cotton wood buttons, 18 cases tea.

From Calicut:—112 chests tea, 76 jottas coir yarn, 81 jottas coir rops, 40 bags sandal wood.

S S Shinnoh Maru, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd. from Nagoya:—126 cases glassware, 570 cases porcelain ware, 400 cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—350 cases cotton shirting, 150 cases cotton yarn, 750 cases glassware, 30 cases glue, 50 cases royan goods, 200 bundles brass ware, 200 kegs red lead, 60 cases celluloid goods.

From Kobe:—100 bags sulphur, 67 cases cotton goods, 20 cases flannel, 70 cases gears, 240 cases royan goods, 75 bags starch seed, 71 bales ik goods, 105 bales straw boards, 280 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed shirting, 220 cases glassware, 220 cases canvas shoes, 90 cases cotton shirting, 280 drums coal pitch.

From Tokyo:—255 case cotton yarn, 60 cases cotton shirting.

From Los Angeles:—300 bales cotton.

From Moji:—1625 bags cement, 35 cases vegetable wax, 30 cases canvas shoes, 50 cases glassware.

From Hongkong:—1000 bags sugar, 100 bags sugar candy, 25 bags China roots, 150 bags preserved ginger, 450 pieces lumber.

From Manila:—50 bales Manila ropes.

From Canton:—20 baskets China roots, 1060 bags cassia, 22 cases glassware.

From Singapore:—150 bags gum benzamin, 2727 bags sago flour, 1782 bags rattans, 50 bags damar batu, 1716 bags betelnuts, 99 bags nut megs.

From Penang:—714 bags pearl tapioca, 557 slabs tin, 209 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—38 bags tea, 60 cases crepe rubber sheets, 63 pkgs. tyres, 28 bales mattress fibre.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 18.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 54-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 60-8.
4½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 91-8.
4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 68/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 79/8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 90-8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-41 Rs. 79-8.
6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 91-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/8.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 56/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56-8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1939 Rs. 71/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 92.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 92.

Tone of Market:—Firmer.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet. Fall is chiefly due to poor support.

## Bombay Weekly Statistics.

The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd. Bombay, Jan. 15.

Receipts for week ending 14th Jan.

| | 1932. Bales. | 1931. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 8764 | 6872 |
| Oomras | 24384 | 119287 |
| Dholleras | 9345 | 5909 |
| Broach | 38 | ..... |
| Southerns | 735 | 704 |
| Persians | 171 | 14 |
| Americans | 5895 | ..... |
| Egyptians | 2043 | 9339 |
| E. Africans | 1099 | 600 |
| Other sorts | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 52474 | 142525 |

Exports for week ending 14th Jan.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Nil |
| Continent | 2136 |
| China | 3376 |
| Japan | 4065 |
| Coast Ports | 302 |
| Total | 9879 |

AFLOAT IN HAROUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe | 1528 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 24671 |
| Total | 26197 |

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 14th Jan.

| | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|
| | 452743 | 1095112 |

Exports from 1st Sept. to 14th Jan.

| | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 7371 | 24568 |
| Continent | 63639 | 176042 |
| China | 119667 | 139506 |
| Japan | 190501 | 494842 |
| Coast Ports | 18323 | 7461 |
| U. S. A. | 25 | 109 |
| Total | 399526 | 839128 |

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 14th Jan. 1932 62,158

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 14th January 1932 256,673

Same period last year 236,588

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th Jan. 1932 393,090

Same time last year 705,038

Imports of American Cotton. Bales.

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st Aug 1932 86,127

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1931 to 14th Jan. 1932 37,621

American cotton at Sea for India 42,106

## AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 15.
CORRESPONDING.

Total in Sight, (excluding linters) season to date 10,843; this week 381; season 1930/31 10,660, week 1930, 231 bales.

Forwarded to America mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters) season to date 3,077; this week 129; season 1930/31 2,866; week 1930 166 bales.

Exports from U. S. Ports, season to date 4,420; this week 143, season 1930/31 4,299; week 1930, 101 bales.

Of which to Japan, season to date 1,097; this week 39; season 1930/31 554; week 1930, 18 bales.

Of which to China, season to date 693; this week 27; season 1930/31 218; week 1930, 8 bales.

Of which to G. B. season to date 636; this week 15; season 1930/31 500; week 1930, 8 bales.

Of which to Germany, season to date 846; this week 14; season 1930/31 1,144; week 1930, 11 bales.

Stock at New York, this week 219; week 1930, 229 bales.

Stock at U. S. Ports, this week 4,278; week 1930, 4,078 bales.

Stock at U. S. Interior towns, this week 2,197; week 1930, 1,725 bales.

World's Visible Supply, this week 11,216; week 1930, 10,326 bales.

Of Which American Cotton, this week 9,397; week 1930, 8,088 bales.

Forwarded to World's Mills, (excluding linters), season to date 6,604; this week 399; season 1930/31 5,664; week 1930, 324 bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports, season to date 6,929; this week 281; season 1930/31 7,161; week 1930, 110 bales.

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

## Imperial Bank Of India.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 8th January 1932.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 11,25,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve | 5,42,50,000 |
| Public Deposits | 6,92,99,000 |
| Other Deposits | 62,21,81,000 |
| Loans against securities per contra | |
| Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bEls discounted and purchased per contra | 2,00,00,000 |
| Contingent Liabilities | |
| Sundries | 1,71,67,000 |
| Rs. | 83,91,47,000 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 28,26,41,000 |
| Other authorized securities under the Act | 2,75,93,000 |
| Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India | 1,00,00,000 |
| Loans | 9,12,54,000 |
| Cash Credits | 25,23,79,000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | 4,83,77,000 |
| Foreign bills discounted and purchased | 20,98,000 |
| Bullion | |
| Dead Stock | 2,68,08,000 |
| Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra | |
| Sundries | 49,66,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | 39,61,000 |
| | 75,00,77,000 |
| Cash | 8,90,70,000 |
| Rupees | 83,91,47,000 |

The above balance sheet includes:

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Deposits in London | 1,416,500 |
| Advances and Investments in London | 1,312,800 |
| Cash and balances at other Banks in London | 300,400 |
| Percentage | 12.22 |
| Bank Rate | 8 p.c. |

7 p.c. from 14th January 1932.

LIABILITIES.

| | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Public Deposits | 1,39,04,000 |
| Other Deposits | 1,66,18,000 |
| Loans from the Govt. of India under Sec. 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland Bills dis. and purchased | 50,000,000 |

ASSETS.

| | Decrease. |
|---|---|
| Bank's Investments | 7,86,000 |
| | Decrease. |
| Loans | 1,20,62,000 |
| Cash Credits | 1,28,80,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | Increase. 4,38,000 |
| | Decrease. |
| Cash | 2,14,81,000 |
| Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India | Increase. 1,00,00,000 |
| Percentage | 12.22 |

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 8th January 1932.

## INDEPENDENT NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY.

### Mr. Barkat Ali On Its Aims And Objects.

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

Malik Barkat Ali, advocate, has addressed a circular letter to several Muslims, in which he proposes to form a Muslim party called Independent Nationalist Muslim Party.

Explaining the reasons to form such a party, Malik Barkat Ali says: "In view of the fact that the constitution of the existing Nationalist Muslim Party allow or action to be taken as in defiance of the law and remembering also that the Government is banning by Ordinances a good deal of legitimate political activity on the ground that such activity allows a defiance of the law, it has become necessary to devise an organisation and a platform for those who, while anxious and desirous of working for the freedom of their motherland, desire also to remain within the limits of the law of the land."

Concluding, Malik Barkat Ali says: "I have considered and discussed the idea of circulating yours this idea a preliminary meeting of friends belonging to this school of thought will be convened early at Lahore so as to formally launch this new organisation.

The aims and objects of this party shall be:

(1) To work, within the limits of the law, for the freedom of India.

(2) To create a truly nationalist spirit amongst the Muslims of India.

(3) To counteract all propaganda of a communal character, from whatever quarter it emanates.

(4) To protect and further the cultural, linguistic, religious and other interest of Islam in India.

(5) To promote harmony and unity and to foster a sense of true citizenship among the different communities or India, and

(6) Generally, to co-operate with all political associations having for their object the achievment of freedom for India.

The entire activities of the party shall be within the limits of the law of the land."—The Tribune."

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at THE DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS,
No. 389, Opposite Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

# R. T. C. Committee's Nominations.

## PUNJAB HINDUS' PROTEST.

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

Rai Bahadur Sewak Ram M L C., in a statement to the "Daily Herald" on the personnel of the Franchise and other Committees connected with the Round Table Conference said;

"It took my breath away when I read in the morning papers the personnel of the Franchise and other Committees connected with the R. T. C. which did not include the name of a single Punjab Hindu whereas the Muslims of a rank communal type have been over represented. Even our solitary representative at the R. T. C., Raja Narendra Nath has been left out as it because he advocated courageously the just claims of an important minority in the Punjab, namely the Hindu community. The Prime Minister in his address to the Round Table Conference, both this year and last year, pledged himself to the protection of the minorities. Mr. Rumsay MacDonald surely could not have meant the minorities to include only the Mussalmans, because he was aware that the Mussalmans had a majority in the Punjab. The exclusion of the Punjab Hindus from the R. T. C., at once reveals that the Government have played into the hands of the Mussalmans. The presence of Sir Fazil Hussain in the inner cabinets of the Government of India, must no doubt be responsible for this gross injustice, which is deplorably evidenced by the non-inclusion of a single Punjab Hindu in any one of the Committees, whether Franchise, Finance or Working Committee.

Do the Government think that the Hindus of the Punjab are dead and gone? Do the Government seriously imagine that they can treat with indifference an important minority very near to the vulnerable Frontier in India, in the manner in which they have been treated? Having got the Muslims and the Sikhs on the Franchise Committee, was it the intention of the Government to trample under foot the Hindu minority claims connected with the problem of Franchise which bristles with difficulties. As the Marquis of Lothian prior to his departure to India truly stated, the formulation of Franchise proposals for a country like India was clearly very difficult. The difficulty has only been increased by leaving the Punjab Hindus altogether out of the Committee, and making the Mussalmans their Judge, and the arbiter of their destiny. I admit that Sir Sundar Singh Majithia has been appointed to represent the Sikhs in the Franchise Committee, and Sardar Ujjal Singh in the Round Table Conference Working Committee. Both of them are good-hearted gentleman belonging to ancient and respectable families, but neither of them can claim (and to their credit be it said they do not claim) to represent the Hindhu minorities of the Punjab. They can hardly press their own Sikh claims successfully, overwhelmed as they are on all sides by hostile elements. How then can they represent the neglected minority of the Hindus? Do the Government think that men like Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar, or Mrs. Subbroyan of Madras, or Mr. Tambe of Nagpur, can do justice to the Punjab Hindus? They do not understand or realise our peculiar position in the Punjab. By leaving the Punjab Hindus in the cold shade of neglect, is it the wish of the Government that this minority should clear out of the Punjab I fail to understand the motive of the Government in the treatment that they have chosen to accord to the Punjab Hindus. While the Government are giving to the Muslims separate electorates in spite of the remenstrance of the Hindus, they do not even give an opportunity to the latter to cooperate with the Francise Committee in their capacity as members, by nominating at least two of them on that Committee.

LIMIT TO PATIENCE.

The personnel of the Finance Committee also leaves much to be desired. On the R. T. C. Working Committee Nawab Liqat Hayat Khan, Capt. Sher Mohamed Khan, and Chaudhri Zafrullah Khan, three extreme communalist Muslims, in addition to men of a similar type like Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, find a place. Even on this Committee no Punjab Hindu is found competent to have a place. Easily the Government could have put Raja Narendranath on this Committee. The disappointment and the annoyance of the Punjab Hindus cannot be described in words, even after the flagrant injustice done to them. Do the Government think that the Punjab Hindus can have anything to do with a reform-scheme emerging from these Committees, or for that matter can assist these Committees by playing an unimportant role from outside in their capacity as assessors? There is a limit to the paatience of even the extremely patient Punjabi Hindus; they have deeply taken the omission to heart.

HEART BURNING.

To sum up in all these Committees, there is no Punjabi Hindu. And on the Franchise Committee, which will go to the root of the communal intricacy in the Punjab particularly, (because Franchise is really going to settle the fate of the Hindu minority in the Punjab), there is not only no Punjabi Hindu on it; there is not even an outstanding Hindu from outside well-known for his championing of the Punjabi Hindu cause. The Government have thought fit to include Sir Mahomed Yakub from outside the R. T. C., role a well-known and powerful champion of the cause of Islam generally, and who is an enthusiastic champion, because of his intimate connection with the Muslim League and Sir Fazal Hussain, of the Punjab Muslim as against the Hindu cause. One of the most prominent men who has been repeatedly putting up a fight against the aggressive communalism of Sir Mohammad Yakub in the Legislative Assembly is Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A., the selfless champion of the Hindu cause in the Punjab. Either Sir Muhammad Yakub, who does not come under the R.T.C. category like Bhai Parmanand, should not have been included in this Franchise Committee, or Bhai Parmanand should not have been excluded from it. The inclusion in the Working Committee of Capt. Shar Mohammad and Chaudhuri Zafrullah Khan should have assessitated the inclusion of at least Raja Narendra Nath. It looks as though the Governments have made up their mind against the Punjab Hindu minority. But they need not have made an exhibition of their pre-possession against the Punjab minority Hindus, and thus unnecessarily hurt their feelings.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1932.

## Batches Of Volunteers Sentenced.

### BOMBAY MINT PICKETED.

#### A Crop Of Arrests.

There were lively scenes on Monday morning in front of the Royal Mint, on Mint Road, when a large battalion of volunteers posted themselves at the gates and raised slogans. The authorities 'phoned for police help, and this was the signal for many arrests.

As soon as one batch of 8 volunteers were taken away by the police a next batch filled their places. The picketing operation drew a very large crowd near the mint and the Town Hall.

FIRST BATCH CONVICTED.

The first batch of volunteers arrested on Monday morning in front of the Government Mint was then tried. Their names are:—

Ajalkumari, R. P. Thakkar, P. Narayan, Narayanaswami Naidu, Krishna Mudaliar, Sultan Hussain, Krishnan Narayanaswami and another.

They were charged under Section 4, of Ordinance No. 5, with dissuading customers from entering the office. The second accused, when questioned his age said: "Why do you care for my age. Put it as 25."

All the accused remarked "We did our duty, that is all."

Ajalkumari was sentenced to five months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 50/- or in default one month, and the rest to six months' rigorous.

THE SECOND BATCH.

The second batch of volunteers who picked the mint immediately after the first batch was put under arrest was then placed before the court. This batch also consisted of eight including one woman volunteer. Their names are:—

(1) Miss Benibai Haridas; (2) Maruti Ramchandra; (3) Mahbub Ali Sherali; (4) Tulsiram Dattu; (5) Devi Prasad (6) Babu Tukaram; (7) Sayed Imam Sayed Ismail; (8) Rao Bahadur Kumarsingh.

They were charged under Section 4 of Ordinance No. 5 with obstructing people entering the Mint.

INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Deputy Inspector Rimmer deposed that on getting the information that there was picketing at the Mint he went to the scene and put them under arrest.

Mr. Rollins Warder of the Mint said that immediately after the first batch was arrested the accused occupied the position of that batch.

The accused refused to take part in the proceedings. The Magistrate convicted them and sentenced the first accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or in default one month more. The rest of the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

### "ROTTEN" ROTIS.

"Just have a look at these rotten "rotis" (breads). These are the stupid stuff supplied to us.—the under-trial prisoners. Even the dogs would refuse to touch it," observed seventeen men in chorus before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday.

They were charged under Section 143, Cr. P. Code with being members of an unlawful Assembly, when they marched in a procession defying the orders of the Police Commissioner.

The first accused was sent to the Police Surgeon to ascertain his age, which, after examination, was given as 15.

"NEVER, NEVER."

The Magistrate asked whether he would give an undertaking.

Accused: Never, never, how can I agree to that.

The lad was then directed to be sent to David Sassoon Reformatory for four years.

The other accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

When the sentence was passed, the first accused, the youngest of the lot, took out a piece of bread and showing it to the Magistrate, said: "This is the stupid stuff given to us. Who will eat it, not even the dogs would touch."

DRY PIECES OF BREAD.

The other accused followed suit, and showed to the Court dry pieces of bread. One of them was handed over to the Magistrate who, on examining it remarked: "This is dry and very hard no doubt, but when fresh, it could not have been so hard."

The Magistrate directed the accused to inform the Jail Superintendent about it.

The accused, when they left the Court, raised loud shouts of "Vande Mataram, Inquilab Zindabad."

### ANNOUNCING "CONGRESS PROGRAMME."

#### Volunteer Jailed For 6 Months.

Jayram Meghji, a Congress volunteer was sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. D. N.D. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday.

The accused was arrested on Saturday last at Mumbadevi, while beating a "Bataki" and announcing Congress programme to the people.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was merely standing in the crowd and someone else who was beating the "Bataki" gave the "Bataki" to him and slipped away.

The Magistrate did not believe the plea and sentenced the accused as above.

### FOR ANNOUNCING "CONGRESS PROCESSION."

Shantilal Malvi was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment for assisting in the operations of an unlawful assembly by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Monday. He was arrested by the Maharbavdi Police as he was pasting an announcement in connection with a Congress procession. The accused did not take any part in the trial

### 6 MONTHS' R. I. FOR SELLING "CONGRESS BULLETIN."

Thakurprasad Sukhai was sentenced to six months' hard labour and fined Rs. 25 or in default 1 months' further jail by Mr. D.N. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday on a charge of selling "Congress Bulletins," which are unauthorised. The accused was arrested on Saturday evening at Sheikh Memon Street. A large number of Gujerati "Bulletins" were found on his person, which were ordered to be confiscated.

### Mulji Jetha Market Closed.

The Mulji Jetha Market remained closed on Monday. A notice was put that the meeting of the cloth dealers which was to take place on Monday afternoon was postponed in view of the meeting of the Vyapari Mahamandal.

## "FIRM HAND" AND GOODWILL.

### Go Ill Together.

#### BRITISH PRESS ON HOARE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

"The Herald" thinks that Sir S. Hoare's speech has held out the olive branch to the Congress. It says his warmly expressed hope that the vacant chairs of the Conference will again be filled is an invitation the meaning of which is beyond mistake. To resume co-operation after such events as those of the past fortnight is never easy, but the speech is an indication that the way is still unbarred. It is the most hopeful thing that has happened since Mr. Gandhi's arrest.

"The New Statesman" says the Government's experiment in appointing committees while the Congress is under a band and most leaders in prison will at least have the advantage of testing the strength of the Congress and showing whether moderate Indian opinion still retains enough confidence in the honesty of British professions to make effective co-operation possible. Certainly many people in this country believe that the combination of firm hand with "goodwill and co-operation" is impossible. —"Hindu Cable."

### Quest For Warlock's Musical Works.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

English music has been enriched by the discovery of some important works of Peter Warlock (Philip Hasletine- who died in tragic circumstances a year ago. Warlock's friends have been combing the country by advertisements and private enquiries for works which were khown to exist, but had been lost with the composer's death. It is now announced that the quest has been successful, and manuscripts discovered comprise Chinhese ballet which in the words of Warlock's executor" contains brilliants stuff which will appeal to a large public."—Reuter.

### Daily Weather Report.

POONA, Jan. 18.

The weather has again been dry over the country except for a few falls of rain in Assam, Dibrugarh reporting one inch. The western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir.

Forecast:—Dry weather.—A. P.

## FRIGHTFUL TRAIN DISASTER.

### Three Locomotives Crash

#### HEAVY TOLL OF CASUALTIES IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Moscow.—Only now are details permitted to appear of the frightful train disaster between Kossino and Ukhtomskaia near Moscow on the 2nd January. The Suburban train suddenly stopped because a drunken man had thrown himself under the wheels. The second train following behind at great speed into the stationary train throwing crowded carriages in confusion across the trac. The locomotive on the other line dashed into the wreckage. The fourth train rapidly approaching the scene stopped in time. Sixty-eight persons were killed and one-hundred and thirty were injured. Details are divulged now with the announcement that eleven persons have been arrested in connection with the disaster.—Reuter.

### FOLLOWED FATHER'S EXAMPLE.

#### Children In Murder Charge.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Cephalonia—(Creece) Investigation into the death of a two year old child has proved that the perpetrators to be two five year old children. They confessed simply that they had seen their father kill a lamb and imitated him by cutting the baby's throat.—Reuter.

### EPIDEMIC OF STRIKES IN SPAIN.

#### Textile Workers To Down Tools

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Barcelona. — Twenty-five-thousand textile workers are striking to-morrow, and if their demands are not met the strike will spread throughout Catalonia. Simultaneously, the syndicalists announce a general strike on the 25th January throughout the country. Many girls were arrested to-day for issuing seditious pamphlets. This is the latest phase in the empidemic of strikes which has swept through Spain during the last two months, and has given rise to continual rioting during which 18 persons have been kiled and 60 wounded and over 100 have been arrested.—Reuter.

## EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM.

### Attitude Of Powers.

#### MUSSOLINI TO VISIT LAUSANNE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

While there is no confirmation hitherto of the French newspaper report that the Reparations Conference due to open at Lausanne on January 25, will be postponed for five months, portents do not seem to leave any doubt that the Conference, if it meets, will merely mark time and shelve the major issues for several months, till the results are seen of the general elections in France and the Presidential election in Germany and till a rough idea is obtained of how the Disarmament Conference is progressing. Doubts will probably be dissipated by M. Laval's declaration of policy in the Chamber to-morrow. Most likely, the procedure at Lausanne is the extension of the Hoover Moratorium till December 15 when the next payment of the Allies is due to the United States. By then, the heart of the United States Congressites may soften.

MUSSOLINI TO VISIT LAUSANNE.

Italian experts Bene Duce and Buti have left for Rome from London after conferring with M. Neville Chamberlain. They will probably be proceeding to Berlin later. They have already discussed matters at Paris. It is understood in political quarters that Italy and Britain are ready to grant Germany a longer moratorium without consulting the United States, but France adamanly declines to forego any of her "sacred rights" before the United States guarantee equivalent renunciation of her dues. It is believed that Sgr. Mussolini is prepared to go to Lausanne, if Mr. MacDonald and M. Laval go. This will be his first journey abroad since the inauguration of the Dictatorship.—Reuter.

### M. BRIAND'S RETIREMENT.

#### Sir J. Simon Regrets.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Foreign Office has issued the letter of Sir John Simon to M. Briand dated 15th January in which Sir J. Simon states that he has received the news that M. Briand has finally decided not to continue in office. Sir J. Simon personally regrets M. Briand's decision after M. Briand's long and distinguished tenure of office and great services to peace. Sir J. Simon is gratified that M. Briand will continue to lend his great authority to the causes for which he has so long worked.—Reuter.

### Oldest Circus Disbanded.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Britain has lost one of its oldest entertainment institutions by the disbandment of Bostock and Wombwell's Royal Menagerie which has perambulated the country since 1805. It gave its last professional appearance at Glasgow last night, after which its hundreds of wild animals and birds were entrained for the Zoological Society's new spacious animal park at Whipsnade, Bedfordshire.—Reuter.

## Dr. Hardikar Taken To Hindalga Jail.

### TWO POPULAR LANDLORDS OF ANKOLA ARRESTED

### HUNT FOR CONGRESS DOCUMENTS IN AHMEDABAD.

#### DR. HARDIKAR TAKEN TO HINDALGA.

#### Arrests In Belgaum.

BELGAUM, Jan. 18.

As Messrs. Yalgi, the Local Congress 'Dictator' and Kopbal, a Congress worker, defied the District Magistrate's order, served on Saturday under the Emergency Powers Ordinance, not to take part in politics, and to report daily to the police, they were arrested last evening and taken to Hindalga Jail. A poorly attended protest meeting was held last evening.

Dr. Hardikar who was arrested in Bombay was brought to Hindalga jail yesterday.—A. P.

### TWO LANDLORDS ARRESTED.

#### Sequel To "No" To Ankola Police Order

(From A Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, January 17.

Two popular landlords and Congress organisers Sjts. Shivrao Telang and Baburao Kamat on whom notices under the Ordinance prohibited taking part in Civil Disobedience demonstrations and asking to report themselves at police station twice daily had been served, were arrested yesterday for non-compliance. Sjt. Ramanaik, President, Ankola Taluka Congress against whom a warrant had been pending was marched followed by a procession to the police station where he surrendered himself. Ankola town observed hartal. The arrested leaders were taken to Karwar for trial.

### Search For Congress Documents

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 17.

Police searched this evening the building of a local Hotel in connection with documents of Gujarat Congress Committee and other Congress activities.—A. P.

### Banned Procession Taken Out.

(From A Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, January 16.

To-day the "Dictator" of the Youth League, Khandwa was served a notice not to take out a proposed procession in memory of the Hijli Shooting. But inspite of the notice there was a big procession of about 10,000 people it terminated in the Gandhi Chowk.

### ARRESTS IN BEHAR.

#### Police Occupy Hajipur Gandhi Ashram.

PATNA, January 16.

A procession was dispersed with a mild lathi charge on the 12th instant and 9 arrests were made.

Babus Jasulal Gupta and Rameshwar Prasad Gupta prominent nationalist workers were arrested at their residence.

CHANDRAVATI DEVI ARRESTED.

A batch of Prabhat Pheri lead by Srimati Chandravati Devi, assistant Secretary of the Patna Town (District) Congress Committee was arrested this morning at Patna. Her husband Sjt. Jagadish Narayan has already been arrested.

Babu Devasaran Singh second "Dictator" of the Patna District was arrested along with Maulvi Jazlur Rahman yesterday in the Court compound at Barh.

Two lawyers of Bihar Sharif Babus Gokul Prasad and Prayag Narayan were also arrested yesterday. Both of them were jailed last year.

Babu Hridaya Singh a prominent worker of Paligary was arrested on 14th instant at Samda in Patna District. It is reported that the Superintendent of Police has gone there with a posse of police constables.

UNDER POLICE OCCUPATION.

Police took possession of the Congress Camp at Masaurhi.

The Gandhi Ashram at Hajipur in the District of Muzaffarpur was taken possession of by the police and Union Jack was hoisted. Babu Dap Narayan Singh, ex-M.L.C., and other inmates of the Ashram were arrested while resisting hoisting of the Union Jack.

### Bangalore Convictions.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, January 16.

Mr R. Balasubramanya Iyer, First Class Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, convicted 12 Congress volunteers today for disobeying the order under section 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated by the District Magistrate, prohibiting the holding of public meetings, and sentenced them all to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The volunteers, among whom is an young boy aged 14 were all arrested this morning and immediately produced before the Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced them as stated above.

### "SADHANA" EDITOR ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

ANANTHPUR, January 15.

Mr. P. Ramacharlu, the Editor of "Sadhana", was arrested under section 107 Cr. P. C. by the local police. Trial commenced today in the Court of the First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

## WATER HOSE FOLLOWS LATHIS.

### Dr. Paton Beaten And Drenched.

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

Dr. Forrestor Paton, a Scotch Missionary belonging to Cristhukula Ashram, a missionary hospital at Thiruppathur, North Arcot District, is in Madras for the last three days. It is reliably learnt from responsible quarters that the object of his visit to Madras is to acquaint himself with the true state of affairs regarding the picketing and the action of the Police in dealing with the picketers and also to open in Madras, if possible, a hospital for treating the wounded volunteers. Dr. Paton is a tall slim figure and he is aged about 30. He is usually dressed in Khaddar and adopts the strictly South Indian mode of dress. He wears a dhoti, a shirt and an angawastram.

HAILING FROM SCOTLAND.

At about 2-45 p.m. yesterday, learning that there was going to be picketing at that time, he walked along Devaraja Mudali Street, and then turning along the Ratan Bazaar, he was proceeding north. A sergeant came to him and asked him "Why are you here?" Dr. Paton gave no reply. The sergeant thereupon asked him, "Are you a European?" Dr. Paton replied in the affirmative.

"Which country do you belong to" was the next question put by the sergeant. "Scotland" was the reply.

"Why are you wearing the uniform (meaning Khaddar clothes) queried the sergeant. Dr. Paton then said that he was working among the poor.

The sergeant then asked if Dr. Paton was a missionary and "yet" was the reply.

BEATEN AND DRENCHED.

Meanwhile, another sergeant arrived on the scene and both the sergeants charged Dr. Paton with lathis. Dr. Paton has received two contused wounds just below the two wrists and also injuries below the knees and in the forearm. The water house was then turned on him and he was drenched. With a view to avoid the waterhose Dr. Paton took shelter between a handcart and the wall of the Ordinance Lines. One of the sergeants removed the waterhose and gave orders for directing the waterhose on the missionary.

Several beaten, completely drenched and with stained clothes, Dr. Paton crossed the premises of the High Court and reached the Y. M. C. A. There his wounds were dressed. Dr. Paton who was much fatigued had a change of clothes. After taking rest, he went to Dr. Hogg's bungalow, at Kilpauk.

Dr. Paton is now the guest of Dr. Thambu at Mylathal Street, Vepery. This morning at 8130 a.m. when he emeged out of his residence after coffee, two sergeants with a bus were waiting for him in the street. They told him that the Commissioner of Police wanted him and asked him to get into the bus. Dr. Paton got into the bus and they proceeded to the office of the Police Commissioner.

STATEMENT RECORDED.

Dr. Paton was taken to the Office of Commissioner of Police this morning and it is understood that a statement was taken from him by the Assistant Commissioner of Police.

Dr. Paton is reported to have taken a wound certificate from Dr. S. Rangachari.

Dr. Patohn saw the Chief Secretary this afternoon.—"Swarajya."

## FLOWERING OF COIMBATORE CANES

### Growers Have No Reason For Alarm.

The Director of Agriculture, United Provinces has issued the following statement. It may be of interest to growers of cane-sugar in Bombay Presidency, he says:—

Cane-growers have recently been somewhat alarmed at the extent of flowering of Coimbatore canes all over the Province. It will be, therefore, of particular interest to cane-growers to know that such alarm is totally unjustified and the following letter from Mr. Noel Deer, an authority of world-wide repute on all matters pertaining to the cane sugar industry, will be read with interest:—

"The flowering of the cane marks the end of the vegetative period of the cane beyond which there is no further growth. After this period metabolic processes take place reducing sugars being transformed into cane sugar and there being a translocation of the mineral and albuminoid matter from the juice to the leaf. This process constitutes the ripening of the cane. There is no reason to suppose and indeed there is direct evidence to the contrary that the yield and quality of the juice is affected by flowering or that a flowered cane will be unsuitable for seed.

That the cane has flowered more extensively in the U.P. and I am also add in Saran is certainly due to seasonal climatic variation and need cause no concern whatever, and because a variety has flowered once, there is no reason to suppose that it will have acquired the habit of flowering and even if it did, no harm would arise.

The only objection to flowering is that in certain parts of the world where the cane occupies the ground for 18 months to 2 years an early flowering will prevent this procedure as with flowering there is a cessation of growth and for that reason certain varieties which flower early are not grown in the tropics.

Of the Coimbatore varieties the flowering habit is well developed and this is due to the strain of wild saccharum which they all possess. The Hemja cane which used to be extensively grown does not flower in the latitude of Upper India, though, I understand, that Mr. Venkatraman has succeeded in getting flowers in Madras.

Flowering may have caused some alarm in the U.P. since there are numerous references in older literature on cane in India that flowering is an unlucky omen frequently attended with misfortune to the grower of cane."

Bangalore.—Sir K. P. Puttana Chetti retired member of Council, has donated a sum of Rs. 75,000 towards the construction of a Town Hall in Bangalore City.

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